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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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Consumer prices during 2003

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The April *Review*

The rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decelerated to 1.9 percent in 2003, according to Todd Wilson's summary of consumer price developments last year. Food and energy prices conspired to bring the rate of change up. When food and energy are excluded, the resulting measure of "core" consumer price inflation was only 1.1 percent. This was the smallest increase in core CPI-U since 1960.

Among the global factors driving higher energy prices were an increase in world demand, the war in Iraq, and an oil-worker strike in Venezuela.

Lucy P. Eldridge, Marilyn E. Manser, and Phyllis Flohr Otto present an evaluation of alternate methods of calculating the hours at work that underlie measures of productivity in the United States. Under current procedures, the hours of nonproduction and supervisory workers are estimated using the assumption that they have hours roughly similar to those of their "shop floor" counterparts. Using data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), Eldridge, Manser, and Otto find that nonproduction and supervisory workers put in measurably more time than do nonsupervisory workers, particularly in service industries. It is important to note, however, that trends in the hours at work series for the major sectors covered by the BLS productivity program are similar, whether developed by current assumptions or by CPS-based adjustment. Thus, the measures of productivity have not been biased in any substantial way by the use of the current method. BLS will, however, adopt the CPS-based adjustment in productivity measures later this year so that the underlying series will be more data driven and working hours will be estimated on a more accurate basis.

James R. Spletzer, R. Jason Faberman, Akbar Sadeghi, David M. Talan, and Richard L. Clayton provide the primer on the Business Employment Dynamics survey recently introduced by BLS. These data provide analysts with insight into the complex interaction of business startups, expansions, contractions, and closures that create the overall changes in employment that are so closely watched.

States' unemployment in 2003

States in the Pacific division continued to record the highest jobless rates in the Nation in 2003: Oregon, 8.2 percent, Alaska, 8.0 percent, and Washington, 7.5 percent. South Dakota posted the lowest annual average unemployment rate for 2003, 3.6 percent. South Dakota also had posted the lowest State unemployment rate in 2002.

Overall, 32 States had unemployment rates below the national average of 6.0 percent in 2003. All seven States in the West North Central division and all six in New England posted rates below that of the Nation. Seventeen States and the District of Columbia had rates above the national average of 6.0 percent in 2003, and one state had a rate equal to it. Four of the five Pacific States and three of the four West South Central States recorded rates above the U.S. figure.

Fewer strikes, more strikers

Fourteen major work stoppages began during 2003, compared with 19 in 2002. However, the number of workers idled, the number of days idle, and the percent of estimated working time lost because of strikes and lockouts rose.

Of the major work stoppages beginning in 2003, 12 were in private industry and two were in State and local government. In private industry, the largest number of stoppages occurred in manufacturing and in the retail trade sector.

The number of workers idled because of strikes and lockouts rose in 2003, but was still low by historical standards. The major work stoppages began during the year idled 129,200 workers, compared with 46,000 workers idled in 2002.

Three work stoppages beginning in 2003 accounted for about three-quarters of all workers idled. The largest was between Albertsons, Ralphs Grocery Company, and Vons and the United Food and Commercial Workers, with 67,300 idled. The second largest was a stoppage between General Electric and the Communications Workers and the United Electrical Workers that idled 17,500 workers, The third was a stoppage between Dierbergs Markets, Schnucks, and Shop 'n Save and the United Food and Commercial Workers that idled 10,200.

Lost-time injuries in 2002

A total of 1.4 million injuries and illnesses in private industry required recuperation away from work beyond the day of the incident in 2002. Ten occupations accounted for one-third of the cases requiring recuperation away from work. Truck drivers experienced the most injuries and illnesses, with 112,200 requiring days away from work, followed by nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants with 79,000, and nonconstruction laborers with 76,600. For additional information, see "Lost-worktime Injuries and Illnesses: Characteristics and Resulting Time Away From Work, 2002," news release USDL 04–460.

Factory productivity

In 2002, the 9.2-percent increase in U.S. manufacturing productivity, measured by output per hour, was the largest among 14 economies. Except for Italy, productivity also increased in all of the other economies, with gains of more than 6 percent in Sweden, Korea, Belgium, and Taiwan. Additional information is available in "International Comparisons of Manufacturing Productivity and Unit Labor Cost Trends, Revised Data for 2002," news release USDL 04–488. □

Consumer prices during 2003

Consumer inflation was lower in 2003, reflecting lower inflation for shelter, gasoline, and medical care, and falling prices for durables and telephone services

Todd Wilson

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for All Items for the U.S. city average increased 1.9 percent in 2003, down from a 2.4-percent rise during the prior year, according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Either lower price increases or larger price decreases were reported for a wide range of expenditure categories for both commodities and services. The 2003 deceleration in the all items index largely reflects lower price increases for shelter, gasoline, and medical care (including hospital services, physicians' services, and prescription drugs). Additionally, durables prices decreased more in 2003 than in 2002. Telephone services prices also decreased sharply in 2003, after increasing very slightly in 2002.

Excluding both food and energy, the commodities index decreased 2.5 percent last year, after decreasing 1.5 percent in 2002, the largest calendar-year decrease since the BLS began keeping records in 1958. Durable commodities prices (including vehicles, furniture and bedding, computers, and so forth) decreased 4.3 percent in 2003, following a 3.3-percent decline in 2002, the largest calendar-year decrease since 1938. The nondurables index rose 2.4 percent last year, following a 3.1-percent increase during the earlier year. The aggregate commodities index rose 0.5 percent, following a 1.2-percent increase in 2002. Commodities are generally subject to greater global competition than services, and generally increase in price less than services. Services prices rose less in 2003 than in 2002 (2.8 percent versus 3.2 percent, respectively), reflecting lower increases for owners' equivalent rent, rent of primary residence, and medical care services, and a decrease in telephone services. Service inflation has been decelerating for each of the past 3 years.

The CPI-U excluding food and energy prices (often called the core CPI-U) increased 1.1 percent, after rising 1.9 percent in 2002.[2] (See table 1.)

Other price measures

The Producer Price Index (PPI) for finished goods increased 4.0 percent in 2003. Excluding food and energy, the PPI for finished goods increased 1.0 percent, while the PPI for intermediate materials increased 2.1 percent. The PPI for crude nonfood materials less energy increased 20.8 percent. Prices of the following crude commodities rose dramatically in 2003. Iron and steel scrap prices increased 62.5 percent. Copper base scrap and nonferrous metal ores prices rose 29.8 and 26.1 percent, respectively. Raw cotton prices increased 37.5 percent.

Excluding petroleum, import prices for commodities increased 1.0 percent in 2003, after increasing 0.2 percent in 2002, as measured by the Import Price Index. (The PPI does not reflect changes in import prices.)[3] Slightly rising, or else decreasing, import prices in recent years have damped input costs for many businesses in this country. Furthermore, very low import inflation has inhibited price increases by domestic firms facing import competition.

Energy and food prices

Energy. Energy prices increased 6.9 percent in 2003, after increasing 10.7 percent in 2002. The

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Table 1. Annual percent change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U), selected expenditure categories, 1994–2003

Expenditure category	Dec. 2002 relative importance	Percent change for 12 months ended December—									
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
All Items	100.000	2.7	2.5	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.9
Food	14.554	2.9	2.1	4.3	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.6
Energy	6.723	2.2	–1.3	8.6	–3.4	–8.8	13.4	14.2	–13.0	10.7	6.9
All items less food and energy	78.724	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.1
Commodities less food and energy	22.945	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.6	–0.3	–1.5	–2.5
All items less energy	93.277	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.5
Commodities	40.822	2.3	1.4	3.2	0.2	0.4	2.7	2.7	–1.4	1.2	0.5
Durables	11.416	2.9	1.7	0.7	–1.5	–0.5	–1.2	0.0	–1.3	–3.3	–4.3
Furniture and bedding	1.016	1.6	4.2	1.0	–0.7	1.4	–1.3	0.4	–3.1	–1.1	–1.6
Televisions	0.131	–1.4	–4.0	–5.3	–4.3	–4.8	–7.3	–10.7	–10.8	–10.6	–14.3
New vehicles	4.864	3.3	1.9	1.8	–0.9	0.0	–0.3	0.0	–0.1	–2.0	–1.8
Personal computers and peripheral equipment	0.210	–	–	–	–	–35.8	–26.5	–22.7	–30.7	–22.1	–17.8
Nondurables	29.406	2.0	1.4	4.0	0.8	0.7	4.1	3.6	–1.4	3.1	2.4
Energy commodities	3.324	5.2	–3.3	13.8	–6.9	–15.1	29.5	15.7	–24.5	23.7	6.9
Gasoline	3.091	6.4	–4.2	12.4	–6.1	–15.4	30.1	13.9	–24.9	24.8	6.8
Fuel oil	0.136	0.0	1.5	23.3	–11.7	–15.2	30.9	40.5	–26.7	14.7	7.8
Apparel	4.220	–1.6	0.1	–0.2	1.0	–0.7	–0.5	–1.8	–3.2	–1.8	–2.1
Medical care commodities	1.387	3.0	1.8	2.6	2.3	4.1	4.0	2.8	4.4	3.1	2.1
Prescription drugs and medical supplies	0.979	3.3	2.0	3.2	2.5	4.9	6.1	3.6	6.0	4.5	2.5
Services	59.178	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.8
Shelter	31.728	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.1	2.2
Rent of primary residence	6.467	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.1	4.0	4.7	3.1	2.7
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	22.243	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.4	4.5	3.3	2.0
Utility natural gas service	0.984	–3.2	–3.6	11.0	3.3	–3.5	2.1	36.7	–15.1	6.7	17.4
Medical care services	4.574	5.4	4.4	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.6	4.8	5.6	4.2
Airline fares	0.725	–9.5	1.8	14.7	–4.8	4.1	10.9	5.9	–3.9	–2.4	–0.1
Telephone services	2.273	–	–	–	–	0.3	0.4	–2.3	1.3	0.2	–2.7
Medical care	5.961	4.9	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.0	3.7

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted. Dash indicates data are not available.

energy index is composed of two fairly equally weighted components, motor fuel and household fuels.

Energy commodity prices, mainly gasoline and home heating (fuel) oil, rose 6.9 percent. An increase in world demand for crude oil, oil- and gasoline-supply disruptions, colder-than-expected winter weather in this country, and high natural gas prices all served to raise gasoline and heating oil prices.

Prices for energy services (natural gas and electricity) also rose 6.9 percent. Colder-than-expected winter weather and scarce natural gas imports were primarily responsible for last year's high increase in natural gas prices.

Last year, gasoline charges increased 6.8 percent, following a 24.8-percent increase in 2002. Fuel oil prices rose 7.8 percent in 2003, after rising 14.7 percent during the earlier year. Gasoline prices rose during the first and third quarters of 2003—up 21.9 and 14.3 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis, respectively. These charges declined during the second and fourth quarters. The primary reasons for the higher gasoline prices in the first quarter include:

- an increase in world demand for crude oil,
- the war in Iraq that disrupted the supply of oil from that country,
- the disruption of the production of Venezuelan oil following an oil-worker strike there that began in December 2002 and continued during the first quarter of 2003,
- colder-than-expected weather in the Northeast area of the United States led to higher demand for and production of heating oil than usual. Refiners responded by producing more fuel oil at the expense of gasoline. As a result, gasoline stocks dropped to unusually low levels, and
- an increase in the demand for and the production of fuel oil arising from very high prices for natural gas. (Some industrial users and electric power companies have the ability to switch between using natural gas and fuel oil.)

Gasoline production was reduced during the third quarter of 2003 following five refinery shutdowns and a ruptured pipeline. In July, two refinery fires, one in Louisiana and one in Oklahoma, reduced gasoline output. In August, a multi-statewide electricity outage shut down three refineries in Detroit and Toledo. In the Southwest, gasoline supplies were disrupted in July when a gasoline pipeline in Arizona ruptured.[4]

The price of world crude oil increased slightly in 2003, from about $26 per barrel in December 2002 to about $28 per barrel in December 2003. In December 2002, the average price per gallon of regular unleaded gasoline was $1.39. By December 2003, that price had risen to $1.49.

Natural gas prices increased 17.4 percent last year, following a 6.7-percent increase in 2002. Colder-than-expected weather during the first quarter of 2003, insufficient imports, high oil prices, lackluster natural gas production, and very low storage levels early in the year caused natural gas prices to soar. For the 3-month period ending March, this index rose 26.6 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis. Natural gas prices declined during the remaining three quarters of 2003. Following the first quarter, natural gas inventories grew rapidly as electric power generators and industrial consumers switched fuels; they consumed more distillate fuel oil and less natural gas. Increases in hydroelectric generation also contributed to a decline in demand for natural gas.[5]

In recent years, electric power companies have increasingly relied on clean-burning natural gas to generate electricity. This increase in demand for natural gas has put pressure on a supply restricted primarily to the United States and Canada, the largest exporter of natural gas to this country. Canada exports mostly dry natural gas to the United States, via pipeline. This gas accounts for one-sixth of the natural gas the United States consumes.[6] In 2002, Canada exported 94.3 percent of the natural gas this country imported. The second largest exporter to the United States was Trinidad, who exported only 3.8 percent (in the form of liquid natural gas).[7]

The inability of the United States to increase natural gas imports (compared with crude oil, for example) to meet higher-than-expected demand is a main reason natural gas prices soared last year. Unfortunately, Canada does not have the capacity to appreciably increase its natural gas exports.

Because natural gas is quite challenging to transport as a cryogenic liquid, imports of liquid natural gas have been negligible. The amount of liquid natural gas terminals and imports have been restrained over environmental and safety concerns as well as over cost constraints.[8] Electricity prices increased 2.6 percent in 2003.

Food. Food inflation was higher in 2003, 3.6 percent, compared with 1.5 percent during the prior year. Price increases for beef and veal and eggs were sharp in 2003, compared with 2002. Price increases for pork, chicken, fish and seafood, dairy products, fresh vegetables, and cereals and bakery products were notable last year. The food at home (grocery store food) index advanced 4.5 percent, while the food-away-from-home (restaurant food) index advanced 2.3 percent.

Beef and veal prices rose 23.5 percent in 2003, following a 0.6-percent increase in 2002. Beef supplies grew increasingly tight during 2003. Beef production last year decreased 3.1 percent. Cold storage stocks decreased 24.5 percent between January 2003 and January 2004.[9] From the beginning of last year through mid spring, poor feeding conditions led to sharply lower steer and heifer dressed slaughter weights, and to very tight supplies of higher quality beef.[10] The discovery of mad cow disease in one cow in Canada on May 20 led to a ban on imports of Canadian cattle and other ruminants (sheep, goats, deer, and elk).[11] Imports of Canadian cattle, per head, decreased 67.6 percent for the first 11 months of 2003, compared with the first 11 months of 2002.[12] The cattle market reacted to this further tightening of beef supplies by selling cattle from feedlots ahead of schedule, at lower weights than usual. While third-quarter 2003 steer and heifer slaughters rose 2.5 percent, beef production was down due to sharply lower dressed slaughter weights. On August 8, Canadian boneless beef from cattle less than 30 months old was allowed to return to the U.S. market. Since then imports from Canada have been rising.[13]

Pork prices increased 5.2 percent in 2003, after decreasing 2.3 percent during the prior year. Pork production, in pounds, increased 1.3 percent last year.[14] Despite higher production, pork prices rose following an increase in demand for pork, a beef substitute, accompanying soaring beef prices. Pork prices would probably have risen more had it not been for increased imports of Canadian hogs and pork carcasses. A smaller pig crop in 2003, created by breeding herd reductions in 2002, was offset by higher U.S. imports of Canadian hogs and pork carcasses, and by slightly higher dressed weights.[15] Canadian hog imports, by head, rose 27.2 percent last year, from January to November, compared with the same period in 2002. Canadian carcass imports, by weight, rose 11.6 percent over the same period.[16]

Chicken prices increased 4.7 percent in 2003, after decreasing 0.1 percent in 2002. While chicken broiler production, by weight, remained fairly constant during the first half of 2003, and increased 1.2 percent for the year, stocks of broilers in cold storage decreased throughout the year. By the end of November, broiler products held in cold storage decreased 27 percent from the prior year.[17] Cold storage stocks of total chicken decreased 20.7 percent from January 2003 to January 2004. Per capita consumption of broilers rose 1.1 percent in 2003.[18]

Fish and seafood prices increased 2.7 percent in 2003, following a 1.1-percent decrease during the earlier year. Demand was strong for fresh and processed catfish and salmon. Last year's lobster catch declined.

The eggs index increased 30.1 percent in 2003, the highest calendar-year increase since 1989, following a 9.7-percent rise in 2002. The higher egg prices are probably the result of tighter supplies following low returns during 1999 to 2002. U.S. egg-type layer flocks declined nearly 2 percent between January and August 2003.[19]

Prices for dairy products increased 3.4 percent last year, after decreasing 2.0 percent in 2002. Milk prices rose 6.9 percent. Cheese prices increased 2.3 percent. In early fall, milk production remained slightly down from the prior year. Declines in milk cow numbers accelerated, while milk output per cow increased slightly. Milk production remained fairly constant during most of the year due to quite low financial returns since early 2002. The number of milk cows in production decreased fairly swiftly during late summer. Their number had peaked in late winter, then it began slipping during the spring following low returns. Farm exits accelerated in early fall, most likely when leftover forage supplies were used up.[20] On the demand side, milk supplies used in manufactured dairy products were down compared with the prior year during most of 2003. Decreases in quantities of milk used continued through at least November.[21] Cheese output increased 0.3 percent in 2003, while butter output decreased 8.5 percent.[22]

Fresh vegetable prices increased 7.6 percent, following a 6.4-percent rise in 2002. Lettuce prices rose 38.1 percent. Excessively warm temperatures reduced some lettuce yields. Unusually wet spring weather lowered romaine and iceberg supplies. Cool weather delayed California lettuce harvests. The other fresh vegetables index rose 8.4 percent, reflecting higher prices for bell peppers, cauliflower, cucumbers, and broccoli.

Fresh fruit charges rose 1.4 percent, compared with 4.7 percent in 2002. Cereals and bakery products prices rose 2.8 percent, following a 1.0-percent increase during the prior year.

Items other than food and energy

Shelter. Shelter costs rose 2.2 percent in 2003, the lowest calendar-year increase since 1965, after increasing 3.1 percent in 2002. Over the past 2 years, increases in the indexes for both rent of primary residence and owners' equivalent rent of primary residence have been decelerating. Since 2001, both residential rental vacancy rates and new housing starts for structures with five units or more have risen sharply. Since 2000, the supply of single unit houses has increased dramatically.

The rent of primary residence index increased 2.7 percent in 2003, the lowest calendar-year rise since 1995, following a 3.1-percent increase in 2002. The vacancy rate of residential rental units climbed to a record 9.8 percent in 2003, the highest rate since the inception of this measure in 1960. In 2001 and 2002, the vacancy rates were 8.4 and 9.0 percent, respectively.[23] The supply of multi-unit housing swiftly increased in recent years. Over the past 2 years, new housing starts for structures with five units or more have risen 8.1 percent, compared with a 4.5-percent decrease during the prior 2-year period. (The owners' equivalent rent index is imputed from changes in residential rent, re-weighted to reflect owner costs of consuming shelter.)

The owners' equivalent rent index rose 2.0 percent in 2003, the lowest December-to-December increase since the BLS began keeping records in 1983, following a 3.3-percent rise in 2002. Housing starts for single unit houses, which have steadily risen over each of the past 3 years, rose 21.7 percent over that period. Demand for new homes has risen accompanying the lowest mortgage interest rates in two generations. The supply of new housing has greatly increased following price incentives for home builders during a booming real estate market. In 2003, single unit housing starts reached the highest level on record, since the inception of this measure in 1959. (On a fourth-quarter to fourth-quarter basis, the economy grew sharply at a real rate of 4.3 percent.)[24] Since bottoming out in 1991, annual single unit housing starts have risen 78.3 percent through 2003.[25] Record-high demand for new homes has been encouraged by extremely low mortgage interest rates, at the lowest level in more than 40 years. After peaking in 2000 at 8.1 percent, 30-year conventional fixed mortgage interest rates declined to 5.8 percent in 2003.[26]

Medical care. The medical care index increased 3.7 percent in 2003, the lowest calendar-year increase since 1999, following a 5.0-percent increase in 2001. Lower price increases were reported for hospital services, physicians' services, and prescription drugs and medical supplies.

Medical care services fees rose 4.2 percent, versus 5.6 percent in 2002. As was the case in 2002, insurance companies and Medicare continued to keep physician and hospital reimbursement increases low.

The hospital and related services index rose 6.4 percent, after rising 9.8 percent in 2002. Outpatient hospital services prices rose 6.6 percent, following a 12.7-percent rise in 2002. Inpatient hospital services prices rose 5.7 percent in 2003, after rising 9.4 percent during the prior year.

In 2003, increases in hospital labor costs were lower than during the prior year. The Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries for all civilian hospital employees increased only 3.7 percent, based on annual average indexes, the lowest rise since 2000, after increasing 4.8 percent in 2002. Increases in nursing fees continued to move hospital charges higher accompanying a growing nursing shortage, especially of registered nurses. However, the increase in nursing fees was not as steep as during each of the previous 2 years. The employer cost of wages and salaries per hour worked for civilian nurses increased 5.2 percent, from $24.88 in 2002 to $26.17 in 2003, based on annual average data, following a 6.6-percent rise during 2002.

Physicians' services charges rose 2.3 percent during 2003, after rising 3.2 percent in 2002. Fees for dental services increased 4.4 percent in 2003, following a 4.5-percent rise in 2002.

The index for prescription drugs and medical supplies increased 2.5 percent in 2003, compared with 4.5 percent in 2002. Several highly popular prescription drugs switched to over-the-counter status. When this change in status occurs, the over-the-counter version is priced in place of the prescription version; the item remains in the prescription drugs and medical supplies index until the next sample rotation. As was the case to a lesser degree in 2002, some of the 2003 slowdown in the growth of this index was due to brand-to-generic substitutions within the prescription drug sample following patent losses on name-brand drugs.

Telephone services. The index for telephone services decreased 2.7 percent in 2003, following a 0.2-percent increase during the earlier year. A rise in local (wire) charges was offset by decreases in interstate and intrastate toll calls, and in wireless telephone services.

Interstate long distance telephone call charges decreased 10.9 percent last year, compared with a 5.9-percent decline in 2002. Intrastate long distance charges decreased 9.4 percent, compared with a 6.1-percent decline in 2002. In 2003, long-distance telephone companies faced continued fierce competition from price wars among other long-distance carriers, as well as from wireless telephone companies. Increasingly in recent years, long-distance providers have incurred losses from customers shifting from making long distance calls by traditional (wire) telephones to making them by wireless (cellular) telephones. Cellular telephone services charges decreased 1.3 percent last year, after rising 0.3 percent in 2002. Local telephone charges rose 2.6 percent, following a 5.3-percent rise in 2002.

Vehicles. New vehicle prices decreased 1.8 percent in 2003, after declining 2.0 percent in 2002. New car prices decreased 2.1 percent in 2003. New truck prices declined 1.5 percent. Lower demand for new cars, in addition to continued strong competition among vehicle makers, led to continued production cost cutting, flat pricing, and higher manufacturer rebates. Over the past 2 years, manufacturers offered higher cash rebates and reduced-rate financing, in addition to stable sticker prices, to encourage buying. Rebates were higher from U.S. manufacturers than from foreign makers.

In calendar year 2003, new vehicle sales decreased 1.0 percent, after decreasing 1.9 percent in 2002. Last year, a 3.9-percent increase in new lightweight truck sales was offset by a 6.1-percent decrease in new car sales.[27]

The Internet has also served to hold down new car and truck prices. In recent years, consumers have become increasingly informed and price-savvy, using the Internet to conveniently compare styles, equipment options, and prices of vehicles.

Leased car and truck prices decreased 2.3 percent in 2003. Used car and truck prices decreased 11.8 percent, compared with a 5.5-percent decrease in 2002.

College costs. The college tuition and fees index advanced 9.8 percent in 2003, compared with 7.0 percent in 2002, the highest increase since 1993. Housing at school, excluding board prices, advanced 5.7 percent, following a 6.1-percent increase in 2002, the highest increase since 1992. According to the College Board, for the 2003 to 2004 school year, the average cost of tuition and fees at a 4-year public institution was $4,694—$579 higher than for the prior school year. The average cost of room and board at these colleges was $5,942—$368 higher than for the prior school year.

Tight State budgets nationwide led to substantial reductions in public college and university funding by States. As a result, tuition and fees increased sharply. State schools receive more than one-third of their revenue from State governments. Not surprisingly, tuition and fees for 4-year public institutions increased much more than for private institutions. The College Board reported that tuition and fees increases at 4-year public institutions outpaced those at private institutions by 8.1 percent.[28] The economic slowdown during 2001 and 2002 reduced tax revenues, leading to lower State government appropriations made to public colleges and universities over the past 3 years. As a result, State officials may have raised tuition by more than they would have had the economy not fallen into a recession in 2001 and 2002. Between December 2000 and December 2003, the index for college tuition and fees rose 24.8 percent.

The index for educational books and supplies (for all educational levels) rose 6.0 percent in 2003, following a 9.7-percent rise during the previous year.

Cable and satellite television. Cable and satellite television service charges rose 3.8 percent in 2003, after increasing 7.3 percent in 2002. Since 1998, cable television companies have faced sharply increasing competition from satellite television providers, whose market share has been growing swiftly since then. Between June 2002 and June 2003, the number of direct broadcast satellite television (DBS) subscribers rose from 18.2 million households to 20.4 million households. Meanwhile, in the last several years, the number of cable subscribers has declined. Ten years ago cable companies served nearly 100 percent of subscribers to multichannel video programming distribution (MVPD). Today cable's share has declined to about 75 percent of all MVPD subscribers. The DBS share is now almost 22 percent. Other delivery technologies, including wireless cable systems and private cable systems, make up the remainder of the MVPD market.

Largely in response to this increasing competition from satellite providers, in recent years cable companies have invested heavily in offering subscribers new and improved channels; in offering digital transmission as an alternative to analog; and in offering better customer service. Cable companies have been raising charges in recent years in excess of overall consumer inflation to recoup these expenses.[29] □

Notes

[1] Annual percent changes are calculated from December to December, unless otherwise stated.

[2] Economists often exclude food and energy price movements when evaluating the underlying or "core" level of inflation. Food and energy price movements tend to be relatively volatile in the short-to-intermediate terms, making only transitory impacts on the all items CPI. Large rises in these prices are often followed by large decreases, and vice versa. Volatility in food and energy price movements, such as that caused by unusual weather conditions, is generally self-correcting. Inclement weather often leads temporary food shortages and temporarily increased demand for household fuels. Sustained shifts in food and energy prices, of course, will affect overall inflation.

[3] Unlike the CPI, the PPI and the Import Price Index are preliminary when issued and subject to revision as late reports are received.

[4] *Inquiry into August 2003 Gasoline Price Spike* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, November 2003).

[5] *Winter Fuels Outlook: 2003–2004* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, October 2003).

[6] *Natural Gas Supply and Demand Issues*, testimony of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan before the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives (Federal Reserve Board of Governors, June 10, 2003).

[7] *Natural Gas Annual 2002, Table 9* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, 2003).

[8] *Natural Gas Supply and Demand Issues*, testimony of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan before the Committee...

[9] *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, January 16, 2004).

[10] *Ibid*, December 17, 2003.

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] *Ibid*, January 16, 2004.

[13] *Ibid*, December 17, 2003.

[14] *Ibid*, January 16, 2004.

[15] *Ibid*, October 17, 2004.

[16] *Ibid*, January 16, 2004.

[17] *Ibid.*

[18] *Ibid.*

[19] *Ibid*, October 17, 2004.

[20] *Ibid*, December 17, 2003.

[21] *Ibid*, January 16, 2004.

[22] *Ibid*, February 17, 2004.

[23] *Housing Vacancies and Homeownership, Fourth Quarter 2003* (U.S. Census Bureau, February 3, 2004).

[24] *Gross Domestic Product: Fourth Quarter 2003, Preliminary* (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, February 27, 2004).

[25] Housing starts data are from *New Residential Construction in December 2003*, (U.S. Census Bureau, January 21, 2004).

[26] *Federal Reserve Statistical Release* (Federal Reserve Board of Governors, February 9, 2004).

[27] New vehicle sales figures are from *Automotive News*, Crain Communications Inc., January 12, 2004.

[28] *Trends in College Pricing, 2003*, The College Board, 2004.

[29] *FCC Releases Tenth Annual Report on Competition in Video Markets* (Federal Communications Commission, January 28, 2004).

Alternative measures of supervisory employee hours and productivity growth

An evaluation of new estimates of nonproduction and supervisory employee hours finds that the procedure currently used by BLS to estimate nonproduction and supervisory employee hours for the major sector productivity statistics does not misstate past productivity trends, but does undercount the number of hours worked

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In searching for explanations for the speedup in productivity growth that began in the mid-1990s, economists have analyzed real factors, as well as possible measurement problems. Most often they scrutinize the measurement of prices and real output. However, some analysts have also suggested that the Bureau of Labor Statistics is undercounting the number of hours people are working, and thus overstating productivity growth.

To construct hours for productivity measures, BLS primarily uses establishment reports from the BLS Current Employment Statistics program (CES). The CES, however, only collects hours for production and nonsupervisory workers. Therefore, to generate measures of hours for all employees, BLS must estimate the hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers. The primary assumption underlying these estimates has been that production/nonsupervisory and nonproduction/supervisory workers work similar hours.

This study evaluates the hours series that underlie the major sector labor productivity statistics and sheds light on the direction and magnitude of any bias created by the procedures currently used to estimate nonproduction and supervisory employee hours.[1] Using data from the BLS-sponsored Current Population Survey (CPS), we construct estimates of the number of nonproduction and supervisory workers and their hours worked under three alternative definitions. We find that the estimated levels of average weekly hours for these workers are quite different from the assumptions currently used to estimate these values in the productivity program, at least for the nonfarm business and nonmanufacturing sectors. We use various criteria to select one of the three alternative definitions as preferred. Using the preferred alternative, we estimate the ratio of supervisory to nonsupervisory employee average weekly hours from the CPS and multiply this ratio by the level of nonsupervisory employee hours from the CES to estimate the level of supervisory employee hours. Nonproduction employee hours are estimated following this same approach. We find that trends in these CPS-adjusted hours series are very similar to trends in the hours series that underlie the official BLS productivity measures. One reason for this finding is that nonproduction and supervisory employees account for only 19 percent of total hours in the nonfarm business sector. Thus, the lack of data for nonproduction and supervisory workers is not resulting in biased measures of productivity trends.

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Productivity measurement

BLS produces productivity statistics for major sectors of the U.S. economy, many domestic industries, and foreign countries. This article focuses on the BLS quarterly labor productivity statistics for the U.S. nonfarm business sector.[2] Labor productivity measures the relationship between real output and the labor resources used in the production of that output. The difference between output growth and labor hours growth is understood to reflect many sources of growth,

including increases in the quantities of nonlabor inputs (that is, capital services, fuels, other intermediate materials, and purchased services); changes in technology; economies of scale; improvements in management techniques; and improvements in the skills of the labor force.

To calculate labor productivity for the U.S. nonfarm business sector, BLS combines indexes of real output, from the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce, with information on labor inputs from BLS. Indexes of hours paid are constructed primarily with data from the BLS Current Employment Statistics program, and with supplementary data from the BLS Hours at Work Survey, the National Compensation Survey, and the CPS.

The CES is a monthly payroll survey that collects data on employment for all employees from a sample of nonfarm business establishments.[3] The CES also collects data on the average weekly hours-paid for production workers in goods-producing industries and nonsupervisory workers in service-producing industries. Because the CES, however, currently does not collect hours data for nonproduction and supervisory workers, BLS estimates hours for these employees in order to construct productivity measures.[4] For the manufacturing sector, the levels of average weekly hours paid for nonproduction workers are extrapolated from an estimate for 1978 using the growth trends of production worker average weekly hours. The 1978 level estimate is generated using a ratio of office to nonoffice worker average weekly hours from the BLS studies of wages and supplements in manufacturing.[5] For nonmanufacturing industries, it is assumed that average weekly hours for supervisory workers are the same as those for nonsupervisory workers.

In accord with the definition of productivity, it is appropriate to define hours as hours worked.[6] Data from the BLS Hours at Work Survey have been used to convert average weekly hours paid from the CES to an hours-at-work basis. Hours at work exclude all forms of paid leave, but include paid time for traveling between job sites, coffee breaks, and machine downtime. Paid leave is best viewed as a benefit rather than as time available for production.[7] The conversion from hours paid to hours worked is carried out at approximately the two-digit SIC level for manufacturing and the one-digit SIC level for other sectors. Beginning in August 2003, data from the National Compensation Survey is used to construct the hours-at-work to hours-paid ratios for years after 2000.

Data on proprietors (unincorporated self-employed workers) and unpaid family workers, who are not covered by the CES, are obtained from the CPS, the monthly labor force survey of households.[8] Data from the CPS are collected on an hours worked basis. Remaining data are obtained from various sources.[9]

Alternative sources of hours data

In practice, there are only two sources of data that could be used to construct timely quarterly estimates of hours, the CES and the CPS. Hours measures from these sources may differ both because of survey methodology and concepts. To produce industry-level productivity measures, BLS prefers to use establishment data both for quarterly and annual measures. Establishment reports provide more reliable reporting and coding on industries. Measures for industries based on household reports are less accurate than those from establishment surveys, and household surveys will tend to produce estimates at the industry level with considerable variance, even in a large survey. In addition, establishment hours data are more consistent with the measures of output used to produce productivity measures that are based on data collected from establishments.

Some workers may work hours that are not paid and reported by establishments.[10] Presumably, CPS data capture these hours. A study by Wesley Mellow and Hal Sider provides direct evidence that some workers report working more hours than employers say they work.[11] Using matched CPS and employer record information, they found that the discrepancy between the individual's and the employer's responses was quite small for those paid by the hour, but was about 11 percent among managers and professionals. John Bound and others analyzed individual and firm reports of three different measures of hours of hourly-paid workers.[12] Their data were from the Michigan Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) validation study, a two-wave survey of a sample of workers employed by a single large firm. They found that for these workers there was little bias in the hours worked per week measures, in which the bias was defined as the discrepancy between the survey-based measure and the corresponding measure derived from company records.[13]

Evidence from household time use diaries shows that respondents to labor force survey questions, such as those in the CPS, report higher hours worked, compared with the estimates that result from time diary studies.[14] John P. Robinson and Ann Bostrom also show that this reporting difference is greater for those who worked longer hours, and both studies show that it increased over time.[15] Jerry Jacobs finds that independent, self-reported measures of working time based on time of departures from and returns to work tend to corroborate labor force survey types of hours questions.[16] This would be consistent with a situation in which respondents have personal uses of time at work that they do not subtract from the hours they report on labor force surveys, which is presumably a source of discrepancy between these results and time-use survey results.

Definitive information is lacking on reasons why the labor force survey questions, taken from the pre-1994 CPS ques-

tionnaire, result in higher estimates of hours than do the time-use survey questions. We are not aware of any studies comparing the questions from the redesigned CPS that was implemented in 1994 with time-use survey questions.

Although the CES is the preferred source for industry level analysis, use of this survey for productivity analysis remains limited by the fact that it does not collect hours data for nonproduction and supervisory workers.[17] Therefore, this study looks at data from the CPS to assess the assumptions, used in the productivity measures, concerning the hours worked of nonproduction and supervisory workers relative to production and nonsupervisory workers. Although we acknowledge possible shortcomings associated with household survey data, we reiterate that the CPS is the only alternative to the CES as a source of timely quarterly hours data.

New approach: measuring employee hours

To develop a new measure of total hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers, we utilized the CPS to construct a ratio of the average weekly hours of nonproduction/supervisory workers relative to the average weekly hours of production/nonsupervisory workers. This ratio is then multiplied by the employment data for nonproduction and supervisory workers and the average weekly hours for production/nonsupervisory workers that come from establishment surveys. To the extent that there is similar over-reporting of hours in the CPS for both types of worker groups, use of the ratio to estimate hours will not introduce a bias. If nonproduction and supervisory workers are more likely to over-report hours to the CPS, using the ratio will provide only an upper bound to the true hours of these workers.

In the CPS, respondents are not asked to classify themselves as production/nonsupervisory workers or nonproduction/supervisory workers. They are asked, however, to report information on their occupation and industry of employment. Using this information, there are various ways to sort CPS respondents into groups of production and nonsupervisory workers, versus nonproduction and supervisory workers. We ideally would like to construct these groupings in a manner that is consistent with the way employers report on workers for the CES.

Prior research. In a 1998 study, Katharine G. Abraham, James R. Spletzer, and Jay C. Stewart (Abraham and others) examined alternative weekly earnings and hours series in order to assess their impact on the trends in alternative average hourly earnings series constructed using CES and CPS data.[18] Abraham and others generated a CPS-adjusted earnings series that restricts coverage to production and nonsupervisory workers by identifying those in the CPS data whose reported occupations would be consistent with employers' reports on production and nonsupervisory workers. They then compared earnings of this group of workers with actual CES data. They found that the difference in trends of the CES and CPS average hourly earnings series is primarily a result of divergence of the underlying earnings data, rather than the hours data.

To identify nonproduction and supervisory workers, Abraham and others began by using definitions for these groups based on broad occupational categories. More specifically, supervisory workers in service industries are defined as executives and administrative and managerial workers. In goods industries, nonproduction workers are defined to include professional specialty and technical workers; executive, administrative, and managerial workers; salesworkers, and administrative support workers, including clerical.[19] They refer to this as replication 1.

Replication 1 did not reproduce trends in CES weekly earnings, so Abraham and others speculated that employers might be reporting on nonexempt workers, that is, those who are considered nonexempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act. This act does not differentiate between service-producing and goods-producing industries. Their second approach defines supervisors as exempt workers, including those who are not paid by the hour *and* fall into the following categories: executive, administrative, professional or outside sales positions, as well as certain computer professionals.[20] Abraham and others also considered workers with a supervisory title who are not paid by the hour as professionals, and thus considered them exempt.

Looking at the weekly earnings data separately for goods and services industries, Abraham and others concluded that employers in goods-producing industries seem to be reporting for production workers, as defined in replication 1, and employers in service-producing industries seem to be reporting on nonexempt workers. They defined replication 2 to be the same as replication 1 for goods-producing industries, but assumed that other establishments are reporting for nonexempt rather than nonsupervisory workers. They found that replication 2 more closely identified the proportion of employees that the CES categorizes as production and nonsupervisory workers. From these data they concluded that the fact that the CES only covers production and nonsupervisory workers is the major factor in the divergent trends in average hourly earnings between the CES and CPS.

In addition to analysis on hourly wages, Abraham and others also were concerned about trends in the underlying hours series. They noted that the CPS workweek (converted to a jobs basis) declined at only one half the rate of the CES workweek over the 1983–93 period. Given that CES data include only production and nonsupervisory hours, it is necessary to make assumptions about the hours worked of nonproduction and supervisory workers to compute an all-employee hours series based on CES data. Abraham and others speculated that these assumptions could have imparted a spurious

downward drift in the hours series.[21] However, Abraham and others concluded that this is not the entire story because there is some evidence that individuals may be misreporting hours in the CPS.

Our approach. In this study, our focus is on the hours series underlying BLS productivity measures. For reasons discussed earlier, it is preferable to continue to rely on CES data to the extent possible. Following the Abraham and others methodology, we classify employees in the CPS as production/nonsupervisory workers or nonproduction/supervisory workers, and then we use these data to construct ratios of nonproduction-to-production worker average weekly hours in goods-producing industries and ratios of supervisor-to-nonsupervisor average weekly hours in service-producing industries. These CPS based ratios are used to adjust CES data to arrive at alternative estimates of hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers.

There are several distinctions that exist between the establishment survey and the household survey. To assess the effects on BLS productivity data, our study must adjust the CPS data to be as consistent as possible with CES data. First, the establishment survey excludes proprietors and unpaid family workers, who are covered by the household survey. To arrive at measures for the nonfarm business sector, BLS adds estimates of hours for proprietors and unpaid family workers in the business sector from the CPS. Given that only CPS data are available for these categories of workers, our study assesses differences in CPS and CES hours for private nonfarm wage and salary workers.[22] In our final analysis of hours for the nonfarm business sector, the CPS data for the remaining categories of workers are added back to the wage and salary worker data.

Second, the establishment survey measures jobs, counting a person who is employed by two or more establishments at each place of employment. In contrast, the household survey employment measure counts a person only once, and classifies the person according to his or her primary job. To conduct industry analysis using CPS data, it is necessary to make adjustments to the employment information to capture multiple jobholders and to redistribute hours to the industry where they were worked.[23] Prior to 1994, monthly CPS information by industry and occupation referred only to the respondent's primary job. Information on the industry and occupation of the second job, and information on hours worked at each job, were available only from supplements to the CPS conducted in May of 1957–80, 1985, 1989, and 1991. In the revised CPS, beginning in January 1994 for outgoing rotation groups, information on hours, industry, and occupation are collected separately for the primary and secondary jobs; information is also collected on hours at all jobs. These multiple jobholder data allow the CPS data to be adjusted to a jobs basis. This study interpolates the available data in order to convert CPS hours and employment data to a jobs basis prior to 1994.[24]

Finally, certain persons on unpaid leave for the entire reference period are counted as employed under the household survey, but are not included in the employment count derived from the establishment survey. Therefore, we define a worker as employed if he or she received pay in a given pay period. CPS collects data on employed at work, employed absent from work, and whether an individual was paid for time off. In our estimates using CPS data, "employed" is defined by "employed at work" or "employed, absent *and* paid for time off."[25]

In the CES, production workers in manufacturing and mining refer to employees who engage directly in the manufacture of the establishment's products.[26] Production workers are defined to include working supervisors and group leaders who may be in charge of a group of employees, but whose supervisory function is only incidental to their regular work. In construction, the term "construction workers" covers workers, up through the level of working supervisors, who are engaged directly on the construction project either at the site or in shops or yards at jobs ordinarily performed by members of construction trades.[27] In the remaining private-sector industries (transportation, communications, and utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services) data are collected for nonsupervisory workers. Nonsupervisory workers are defined to include most employees except those whose major responsibility is to supervise, plan or direct the work of others, such as top executive and managerial positions, officers of corporations, department heads, and superintendents. Non-supervisory employees include working supervisors and group leaders who may be in charge of a group of employees, but whose supervisory function is only incidental to their regular work.

We used CPS micro data for all private wage and salary workers who were employed at work or on paid leave over the January 1979 through December 2002 period.[28] We then sorted these reports into categories of nonproduction/supervisory or production/nonsupervisory workers based upon occupation codes and three alternative definitions. As did replication 1 from Abraham and others, our alternative A (CPS-A) uses broad occupation categories to group respondents as nonproduction/supervisory or production/ nonsupervisory workers. Alternative B (CPS-B) differs slightly from A in goods-producing industries and more so for service-producing industries. In this alternative, we define supervisors in service-producing industries to include those specified in alternative A, as well as those who have the word "supervisor" in their occupational code title. In goods-producing industries we define nonproduction workers as those defined in alternative A plus medical, food, and personal service workers.[29] Finally, for service-producing industries we construct a third alternative, alternative C (CPS-C), which assumes that employers are reporting for nonexempt workers rather than

production and nonsupervisory workers. This corresponds to how Abraham and others classify workers in service industries in their replication 2.

Our study is conducted at the one-digit industry level and the results are aggregated to the goods sector, service sector, total private nonfarm business and nonfarm business sectors. There are two breaks in our CPS series, 1982–83 and 1993–94. The 1982–83 break is a result of a major change in the occupational classification system. This break made a noticeable shift in the data for alternative A. Because alternative A tracks alternative B so closely prior to the break, we imposed the growth rate of B for 1982–83 on A and adjusted alternative A from 1979 to 1983. The 1993–94 break is a result of the major redesign of the CPS questionnaire and survey methods that was implemented beginning in January 1994. We evaluated annual and quarterly movements of the three CPS-adjusted series over this break and determined that they were in a normal range of volatility. Thus, we elected not to link the data over this time period. The data presented in this study are on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification system and are as of June 4, 2003.[30]

Empirical assessment

One criterion for assessing the alternative CPS-adjusted data series is to evaluate how well the CPS series capture the CES employment shares for production and nonsupervisory workers.[31] This will determine if the CPS data are identifying the same distribution of production/nonproduction and nonsupervisory/supervisory workers that employers are reporting on in the CES. A second criterion is to review the ability of the CPS alternatives to capture trends in average weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers. This will reveal whether the alternative that identifies the same distribution of workers also generates data that behave similarly to the CES data.

Employment shares. We first evaluate how well each alternative is able to identify the share of production and nonsupervisory worker employment that is reported in the CES data. In the goods sector, the CPS data show production workers holding a smaller share of employment than do the CES data. (See chart 1, top panel.) This is also the case in the manufacturing and mining industries, while in the construction industry, the CPS data nearly reproduce the CES production workers' shares of employment. (See table 1.) The trends in production workers' shares of employment over the 1979–2002 period show that the CPS shares tend to decline at a somewhat faster rate than the CES shares. Notice that the two CPS alternatives produce almost identical employment shares for production workers. This is not surprising, because the definition of production workers is very similar for these two alternatives in the goods-producing industries.

We can propose two possible explanations for the understatement of production worker employment shares in the CPS data. First, given that the CPS data are based on self-reports, there may be a tendency for workers to inflate their job titles and move themselves into the nonproduction category of workers. This conceivably could happen with workers who divide their time between the two activities. The employers may weight their responsibilities as primarily production, whereas the employees may consider their responsibilities more heavily weighted toward management.

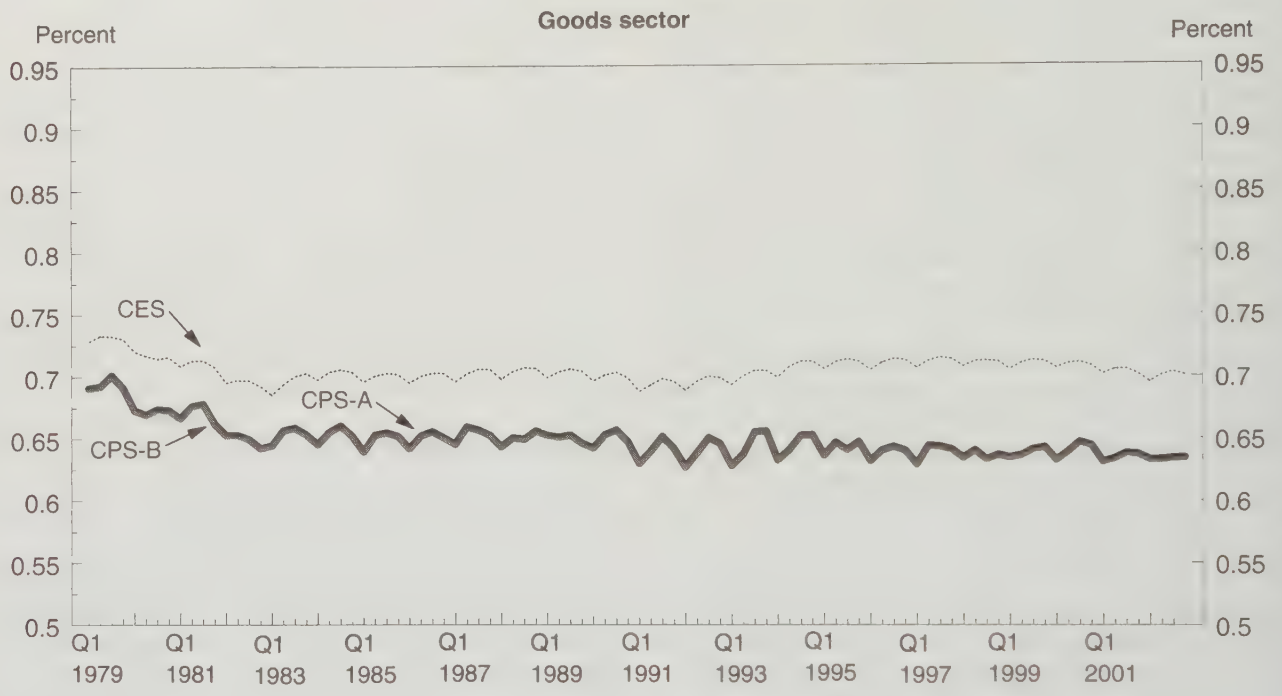
A second possible reason the CPS data may understate employment shares for production workers is that there may be misreporting among contract workers. That is, contract workers may report themselves as employed in the industry that they actually work in rather than in the temporary help industry. If there is more contracting out of nonproduction jobs than of production jobs, one would expect to see a larger share of nonproduction workers in the CPS data for manufacturing and goods-producing industries than in the CES data, which would not count these workers in the goods sector. Further, as contracting out has been growing, one would expect this difference to grow over time.

In the service sector, the three CPS alternatives produce employment shares that are different from one another. (See chart 1, bottom panel.) Alternative A shows nonsupervisory workers holding a larger share of employment than the CES data, and alternatives B and C show nonsupervisory workers holding a smaller share of employment, relative to the CES data. In the service sector, as in the goods sector, all CPS alternatives show a greater decline in the nonsupervisory workers' share of employment over time as compared with the CES data. This greater decline could be due to misreporting in the CPS among contract workers. As we proposed earlier, regarding the goods sector, if contracted service workers are reporting themselves as nonproduction workers in manufacturing, then we would expect to see a decline in nonsupervisory employment reported in the service sector.

For the service sector data, we observe that in recent years, alternative A is identifying the same shares of nonsupervisory employment as those in the CES data. In the earlier years however, alternative A tends to overstate nonsupervisory workers' employment share. Alternative B is closer to the CES shares for the first few years of our sample, and understates nonsupervisory workers' employment shares in the later years. Alternative C tends to significantly understate the nonsupervisory workers' share of employment over the entire period. Thus among the three alternative CPS-adjusted series, alternative A most closely replicates the CES employment shares.

At the 1-digit industry level, alternative A is slightly closer to the CES series on average for the finance, insurance and real estate and services industries, while alternative B is closer to the CES series for the transportation, communications and

Chart 1. Comparisons of alternative production worker employment shares in the goods sector and nonsupervisory worker employment shares in the service sector, quarterly, 1979–2002



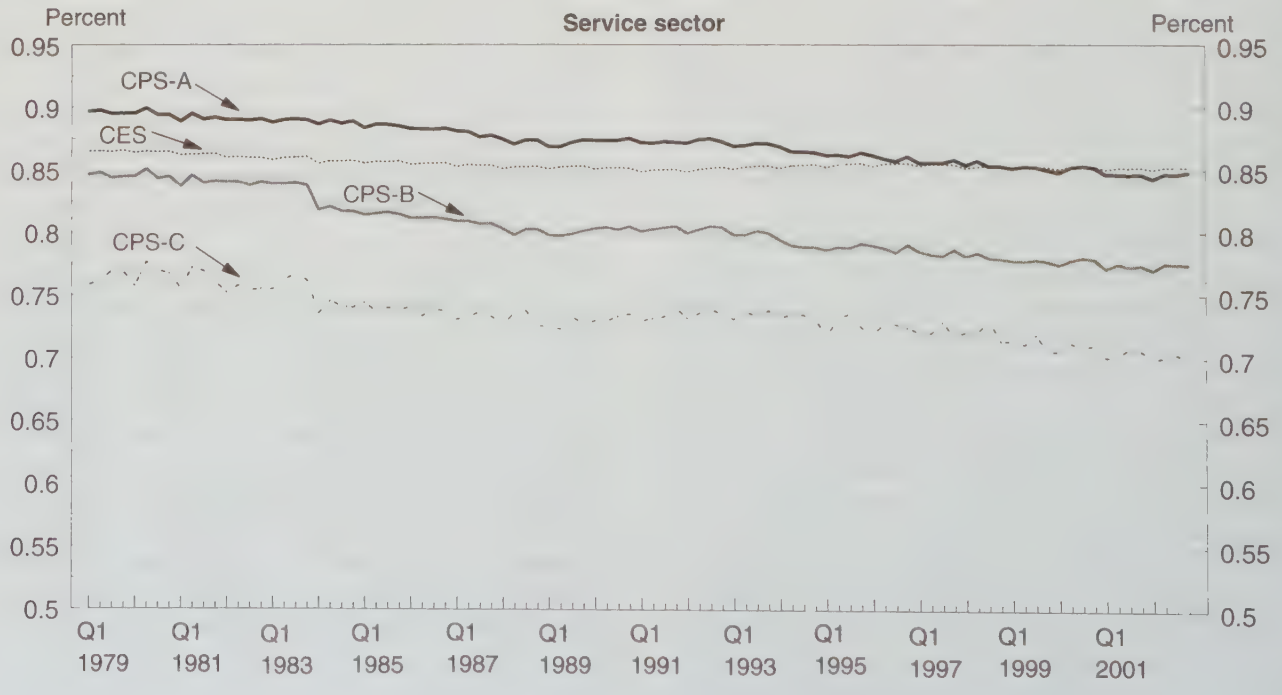


Table 1. Difference between CPS and CES average employment shares for production and nonsupervisory workers, 1979–2002

[Percentage points]

Sector	1979–2002			1979–1990			1990–95			1995–2002		
	CPS-A	CPS-B	CPS-C	CPS-A	CPS-B	CPS-C	CPS-A	CPS-B	CPS-C	CPS-A	CPS-B	CPS-C
Goods sector	–5.6	–5.8		–4.7	–4.8		–5.8	–5.9		–7.0	–7.2	...
Mining	–13.2	–13.3	...	–13.1	–13.2	...	–12.1	–12.2	...	–13.6	–13.8	...
Construction	.4	.3	...	.5	.5	...	.9	.8	...	–.1	–.2	...
Manufacturing	–7.2	–7.3	...	–5.7	–5.8	...	–7.4	–7.6	....	–9.3	–9.5	...
Durable	–8.6	–8.7	...	–8.1	–8.2	...	–9.2	–9.3	...	–9.2	–9.3	...
Nondurable	–6.2	–6.4	...	–3.7	–3.9	...	–6.0	–6.3	...	–10.1	–10.3	...
Service sector	1.7	–5.1	–12.1	2.7	–3.5	–11.1	1.8	–5.4	–11.9	.1	–7.3	–13.8
Transportation, communications, and utilities	3.9	–.1	–4.8	5.0	1.2	–3.8	4.0	–.7	–5.5	2.2	–1.7	–6.0
Wholesale trade	7.7	–8.0	–22.8	7.9	–5.7	–23.0	7.6	–8.7	–22.9	7.4	–11.0	–22.6
Retail trade	4.1	–8.8	–3.4	4.0	–7.6	–3.2	4.5	–9.0	–3.3	4.0	–10. 5	–3.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.6	–4.8	–19.1	2.9	–2.1	–17.8	.5	–5.5	–18.8	–2.9	–8.9	–21.4
Services	–1.0	–3.0	–16.3	.3	–1.4	–15.1	–1.1	–3.3	–15.8	–3.1	–5.3	–18.5

NOTE: CPS-A and CPS-B define nonproduction and supervisory workers according to occupational categories. CPS-C applies to service-producing industries only and defines supervisors as exempt workers. See text for details.

utilities industry (table 1). In the retail trade industry, alternatives A and C are roughly equal distance from the CES series, and in the wholesale trade industry, alternative A is slightly closer to the CES series than alternative B, while C is much further away. We also found that, with the exception of the 1990-95 subperiod, alternative A most closely replicates the trends in the CES employment share series.[32]

Based on the ability of the CPS data to capture the employment distribution that we observe in the CES data, alternative A appears to do a somewhat better job among the service-producing industries than do the other alternatives, especially in the recent years. There is no observable difference between the performance of alternatives A and B in the goods-producing industries.

Average weekly hours. Although alternative A most closely captures employment shares of production and nonsupervisory workers, it is important to be sure that trends in average weekly hours for these workers do not differ dramatically among the alternatives. To this end, we compare the trends in average weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers from the CPS alternatives with the series that underlies the hours measures used by the BLS Office of Productivity and Technology (OPT) in constructing productivity measures for major sectors. The OPT series adjusts the CES average weekly hours for production and nonsupervisory workers to an hours-worked basis.[33] We see from chart 2 that the trends in the CPS average weekly hours appear to do a better job of capturing movements in the OPT series for the goods sector as compared with the service sector.

As is the case for employment shares, alternatives A and B produce almost identical results for long-run annual trends in average weekly hours in the goods sector. (See table 2.) In the period prior to 1990, the CPS data do a good job of mimicking the trends in average weekly hours for production workers in the goods sector, as well as for all 1-digit industries within the sector. In the 1990–95 subperiod, the two CPS-based average weekly hours series for production workers are growing slightly slower than the OPT series, compared with the 1995–2002 period, during which, the CPS data are relatively constant and the OPT series is declining. Looking at the 1-digit industry data, we see that the largest difference between the OPT and CPS series appears in the mining industry, while the series are most similar in the construction industry.

For the service sector, the CPS data show a slight increase in the average weekly hours of nonsupervisory workers over the 1979–2002 period, while the OPT series shows a slight decline (table 2). Notice that in all of the 1-digit industries, the three alternative series tend to trend together, although the levels are different. Prior to 1990, we observe the CPS average weekly hours for nonsupervisory workers are showing little or no growth, while the OPT data are showing a slight decline. Over the 1995–2002 period, the CPS series show slight growth, while the OPT average weekly hours series is relatively constant. For every industry, the difference among trends in the three alternative series is small, with each alternative performing the best in at least one industry.

The performance of the long-run annual trends in average weekly hours for the three alternatives is very similar in the service sector, and the performance of trends between the

Chart 2. **Comparisons of alternative average weekly hours for production workers in the goods sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service sector, quarterly, 1979–2002**

[Seasonally adjusted]

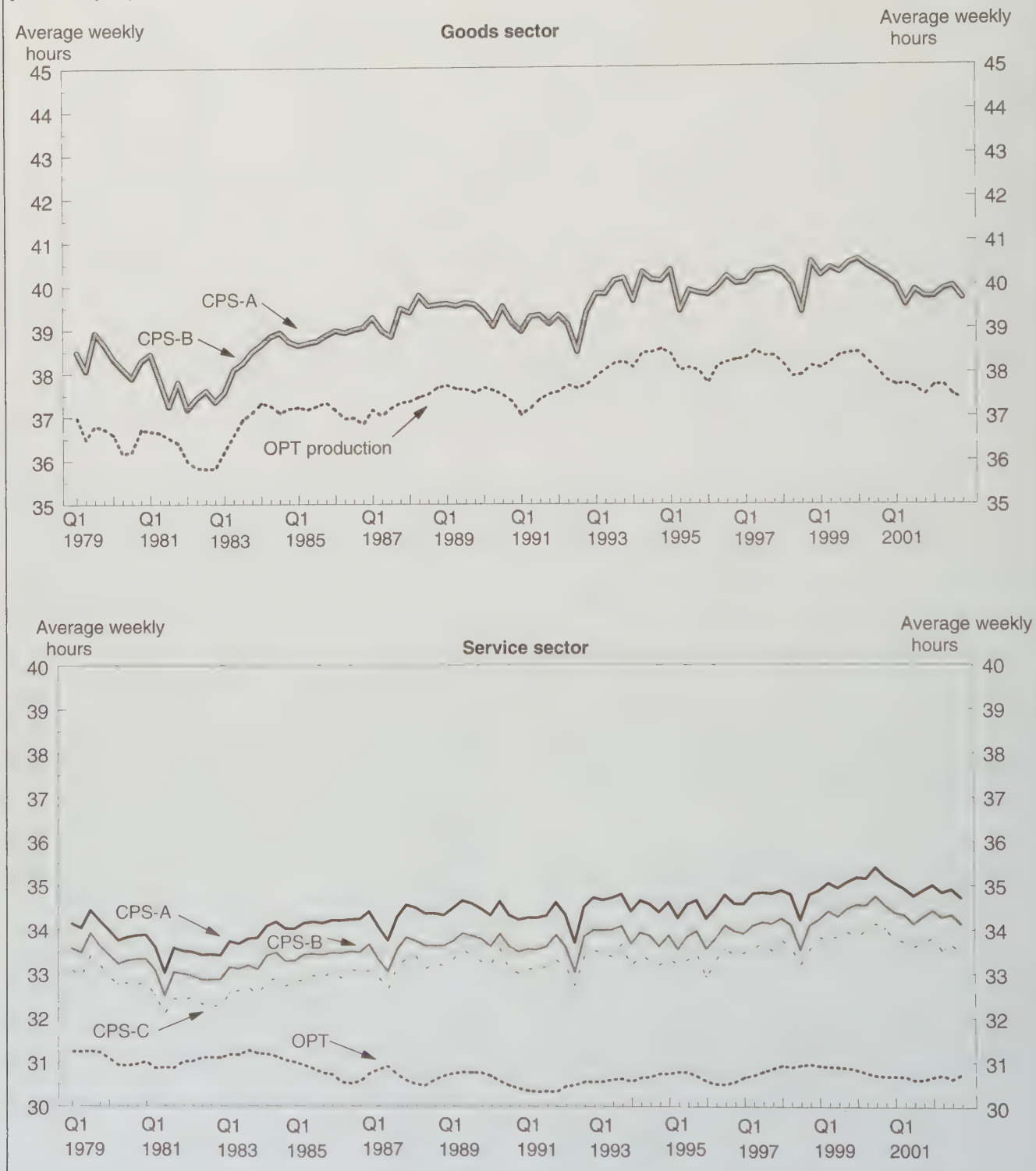


Table 2. Difference in average weekly hour trends for production and nonsupervisory workers between the Office of Productivity and Technology series and the three alternative CPS-adusted series, 1979–2002

[Annual average percent change]

Sector	1979–2002			1979–1990			1990–1995			1995–2002		
	CPS-A	CPS-B	CPS-C	CPS-A	CPS-B	CPS-C	CPS-A	CPS-B	CPS-C	CPS-A	CPS-B	CPS-C
Goods sector	.05	.05	...	.00	.00	...	−.05	−.05	...	.20	.20	...
Mining	.52	.52	...	.07	.07	...	.76	.76	...	1.07	1.07	...
Construction	.05	.05	...	.04	.04	...	.01	.01	...	.09	.09	...
Manufacturing	.07	.07	...	.00	.00	...	−.10	−.10	...	.28	.28	...
Durable	.07	.07	...	.01	.01	...	−.13	−.13	...	.33	.32	...
Nondurable	.05	.05	...	.00	−.01	...	−.08	−.08	...	.23	.23	...
Service sector	.16	.16	.14	.25	.21	.22	−.04	−.05	−.08	.17	.23	.15
Transportation, communications, and utilities	.10	.09	.01	.25	.23	.18	−.68	−.70	−.82	.40	.43	.34
Wholesale trade	.10	.11	.13	.26	.23	.27	.00	.00	.12	−.08	.00	−.08
Retail trade	.30	.28	.27	.61	.52	.49	−.22	−.26	−.17	.19	.31	.23
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.21	.18	.11	.41	.37	.29	−.26	−.30	−.54	.23	.23	.30
Services	.07	.06	.09	−.08	−.11	.05	.28	.27	.20	.15	.17	.08

NOTE: CPS-A and CPS-B define nonproduction and supervisory workers according to occupational categories. CPS-C applies to service-producing industries only and defines supervisors as exempt workers. See text for details.

two alternatives is almost identical in the goods-producing sector. Therefore, the analysis of the trends in average weekly hours does not give us any cause to diverge from the selection of alternative A.

For ease of presentation, we present our analysis of the effects of using the CPS adjustment and only alternative A. The choice of CPS alternative makes little difference to the conclusion.[34]

Assessment of current assumptions

In producing the productivity statistics for major sectors, BLS makes certain assumptions about the hours worked by nonproduction and supervisory employees in order to construct hours for all employees. Having selected alternative A as the best means to group CPS data into types of workers, we now use these data to assess the current assumptions underlying the estimates of nonproduction and supervisory worker hours. For the goods-producing industries, the CPS-adjusted average weekly hours for nonproduction workers are calculated by multiplying the OPT average weekly hours for production workers by the ratio of average weekly hours of nonproduction to production workers from the CPS. For the service-producing industries, the CPS-adjusted average weekly hours for supervisory workers are calculated by multiplying the OPT average weekly hours for nonsupervisory workers by the ratio of average weekly hours of supervisors to nonsupervisors from the CPS. These measures are constructed as:

$$AWH_P^{OPT} * \frac{AWH_{NP}^{CPS}}{AWH_P^{CPS}}$$

where AWH_P^{OPT} represents the OPT measure of average weekly hours worked for production and nonsupervisory workers, AWH_{NP}^{CPS} represents the CPS measure of average weekly hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers, and AWH_P^{CPS} represents the CPS measure of average weekly hours for production and nonsupervisory workers. This approach abstracts from the overall upward bias in CPS hours by using ratios of CPS average weekly hours. Because OPT presently uses slightly different estimation techniques for constructing total hours for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, we will present the assessment of the assumptions for the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors, rather than the goods and services sectors.

As mentioned earlier, the OPT hours series for nonproduction workers in the manufacturing sector is constructed by extrapolating an estimate of 1978 average weekly hours using the growth trends of production worker average weekly hours.[35] OPT is assuming that the trends in average weekly hours are virtually the same among production and nonproduction workers.[36] Chart 3, top panel shows the OPT series of average weekly hours for nonproduction and production workers in the manufacturing sector, as well as the alternate CPS-adjusted series for nonproduction workers. We see that the OPT average weekly hours for nonproduction workers are slightly lower than those for production workers. In contrast, the CPS-adjusted average weekly hours for nonproduction workers are slightly greater than those for production workers. Although this suggests that the 1970's levels generated in BLS studies of wages and supplements in manufacturing may be outdated, we are most interested in the behavior of trends.

Table 3 presents the difference between trends in average weekly hours of nonproduction and production workers in manufacturing corresponding to the OPT and CPS-adjusted series.

For the manufacturing sector as a whole, both series show that the average weekly hours of nonproduction workers grew faster than the average weekly hours of production workers prior to 1995. The difference grew slightly faster according to the CPS series than the OPT series. From 1995 to 2002, the OPT series shows average weekly hours of nonproduction workers declined slower than the average weekly hours of production workers, while the CPS-adjusted series shows nonproduction worker average weekly hours declined faster than those of production workers. Therefore, the difference in trends of average weekly hours between nonproduction and production workers grew somewhat according to the OPT series and declined slightly according to the CPS-adjusted series.[37] Thus, based on the CPS-adjusted data, the OPT assumption is slightly understating growth in average weekly hours for nonproduction workers in manufacturing over the 1979–2002 period as well as the 1979–90 and 1990–95 subperiods. From 1995 forward, the OPT assumption is slightly understating the decline in average weekly hours for nonproduction workers in manufacturing. Results are qualitatively similar for the durable and nondurable sectors separately.

For nonmanufacturing industries, hours worked for all employees used in the major sector productivity measures are calculated at the 1-digit level as:

$$AWH_P^{OPT} * N * 52$$

where AWH_P^{OPT} represents the OPT measure of average weekly hours worked for production and nonsupervisory workers and N represents the CES number of paid employees. Using this formula, BLS is implicitly assuming that the average weekly hours of nonproduction/supervisory employees are the same as the average weekly hours of production/ nonsupervisory employees within each 1-digit industry. Aggregating to the nonmanufacturing sector, compositional affects make them not exactly equal, but very close.

From chart 3, bottom panel, it is clear that for nonmanufacturing industries as a whole, the levels of average weekly hours for supervisors from the CPS-adjusted data are significantly greater than the average weekly hours of nonsupervisors. This is true for all service-producing industries, with the exception of wholesale trade. This finding shows that OPT's use of nonsupervisory worker average weekly hours as a proxy for supervisory workers average weekly hours may not be satisfactory. Because trends are most important for productivity measurement, we also must look at the difference in trends in average weekly hours among supervisors and nonsupervisors.

Table 4 presents the difference in trends in average weekly hours for supervisors and nonsupervisors in nonmanufacturing industries. By construction, the OPT measures of average weekly hours for supervisors grow at the same rate as the average weekly hours of nonsupervisors for each industry. Comparing the CPS-adjusted average weekly hours trends for nonsupervisors and supervisors, we see that over the 1979–2002 period, the average weekly hours for supervisors in the nonmanufacturing sector declined at a slightly faster rate than the average weekly hours of nonsupervisors. In the 1990–95 period, the CPS-adjusted average weekly hours of supervisors grew at a slightly faster rate than the average weekly hours of nonsupervisors. Over the 1995–2002 period, the CPS-adjusted average weekly hours for supervisors in the nonmanufacturing sector declined at a somewhat faster rate than the average weekly hours of nonsupervisors.

Thus, the CPS-adjusted series do not support the assumption that the average weekly hours of nonsupervisors in nonmanufacturing industries grow at the same rate as those of supervisors. If we are willing to accept the CPS-adjusted average weekly hours for supervisors, this implies that OPT is overstating the growth in supervisors' average weekly hours in nonmanufacturing over the periods 1979–90, 1995–2002 and understating growth over the 1990–95 period. In view of criticism that productivity growth may be understated because of higher growth in average weekly hours of nonproduction and supervisory workers, it is surprising to see the opposite result in

Table 3. Difference in trends of average weekly hours between nonproduction and production workers

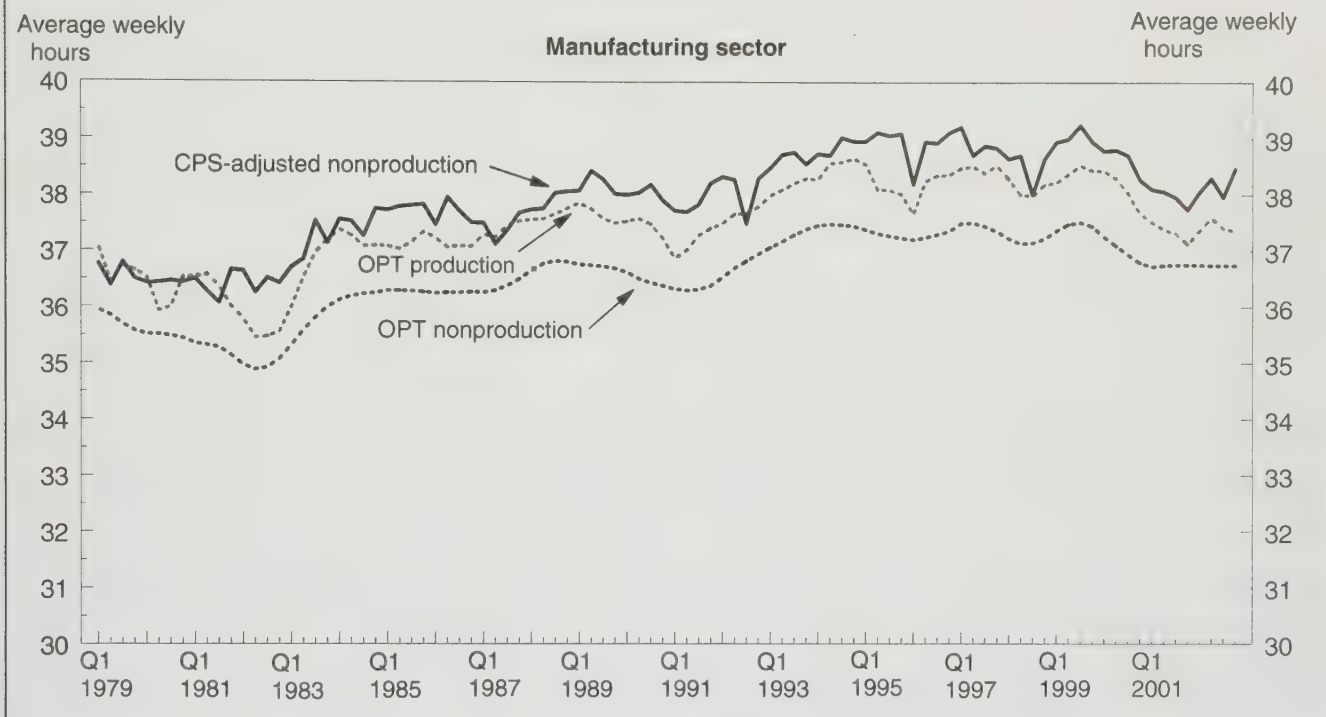
[Annual average percent change]

Industry	1979–2002		1979–90		1990–95		1995–2002	
	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted
Manufacturing	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.16	0.05	0.13	0.07	–0.02
Durable	.06	.06	.03	.08	.06	.13	.09	–.04
Nondurable	.03	.17	.01	.26	.03	.20	.06	.00

NOTE: OPT – This series underlies the hours measures used by the BLS Office of Productivity and Technology. CPS-adjusted –This series adjusts the OPT series using CPS data and alternative A. See text for details.

Chart 3. **Comparisons of average weekly hours by type of worker in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors, quarterly, 1979–2002**

[Seasonally adjusted]



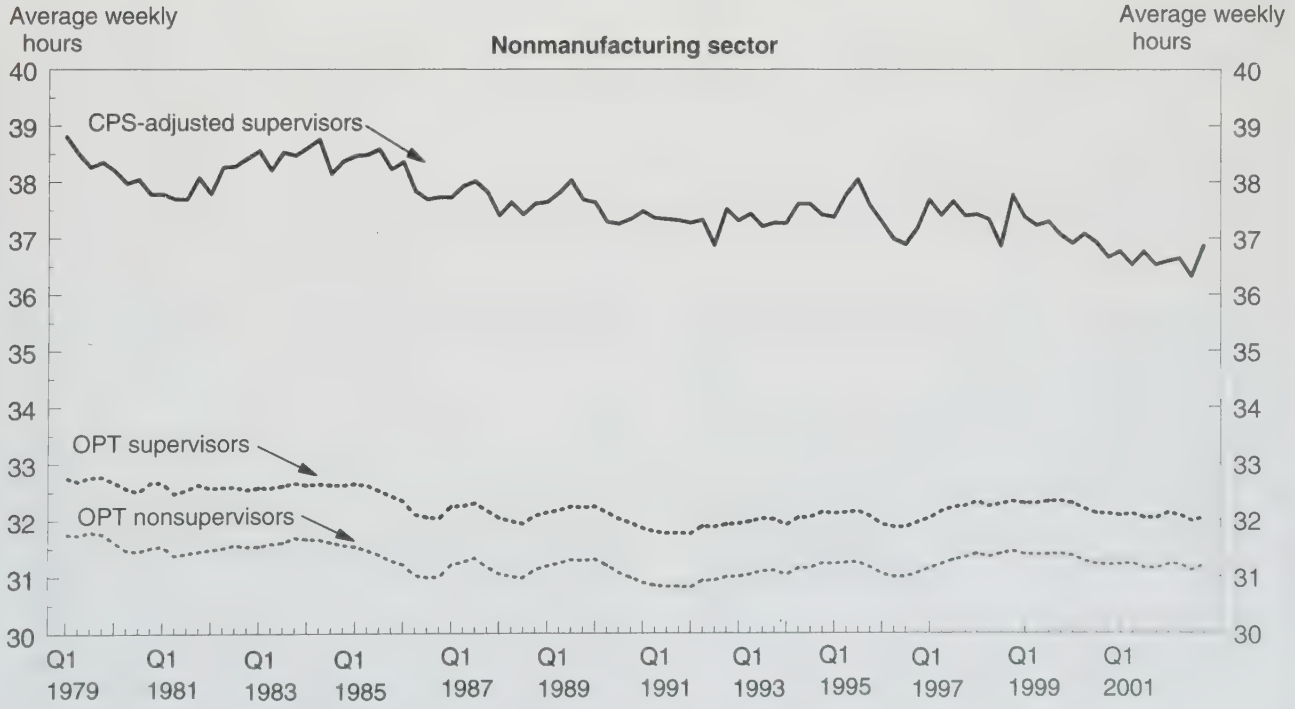


Table 4. Difference in trends of average weekly hours between supervisors and nonsupervisors, 1979–2002

[Annual average percent change]

Sector	1979–2002		1979–1990		1990–1995		1995–2002	
	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted
Nonmanufacturing	–.01	–.14	.0	–.09	–.03	.12	–.01	–.40
Mining	.0	–.43	.0	–.36	.0	–.32	.0	–.61
Construction	.0	–.14	.0	–.09	.0	–.30	.0	–.12
Transportation, communications, and utilities	.0	.01	.0	.06	.0	.56	.0	–.45
Wholesale trade	.0	–.04	.0	–.04	.0	–.19	.0	.06
Retail trade	.0	–.24	.0	–.24	.0	.25	.0	–.59
Finance, insurance, and real estate	.0	–.06	.0	.0	.0	.15	.0	–.30
Services	.0	–.33	.0	–.34	.0	–.08	.0	–.50

NOTE: OPT – This series underlies the hours measures used by the BLS Office of Productivity and Technology. CPS-adjusted – This series adjusts the OPT series using CPS data and alternative A. See text for details.

the CPS data over the 1979–2002 period, as well as in the recent periods since 1995.

This analysis demonstrates that there are good reasons to make adjustments to the OPT hours series for nonproduction and supervisory workers using CPS data. First, the current trends in average weekly hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers underlying the OPT hours series are based largely on assumptions rather than data. In addition, we have shown that, in manufacturing, the trends in the CPS-adjusted average weekly hours for nonproduction workers are not the same as those of production workers. We have also shown that, according to the CPS-adjusted data, the levels of average weekly hours for supervisors are higher than for nonsupervisors in nonmanufacturing industries and the trends in average weekly hours for supervisors and nonsupervisors are not the same. Therefore, it is important to replace current assumptions and improve current estimates of hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers.

Nonproduction and supervisory employee total hours. In constructing productivity measures, BLS does not construct measures of total hours separately for production/nonsupervisory and nonproduction/supervisory employees. However, due to the magnitude of production/nonsupervisory employee hours in the private nonfarm sector, it is more revealing to evaluate the impact of the new methodology on nonproduction and supervisory employee hours independently. To this end, we construct a total hours series for nonproduction and supervisory employees consistent with the published totals by removing the estimated hours of production and nonsupervisory employees from the official hours series for all employees at the 1-digit industry level. Then we aggregate the data to arrive at measures of nonproduction and supervisory hours for the private nonfarm sector, private nonfarm goods sector, and private nonfarm service sector. We compare these series to measures of hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers, incorporating the ratios from the CPS data. The CPS-adjusted estimates of hours for nonproduction and supervisory employees are calculated as:

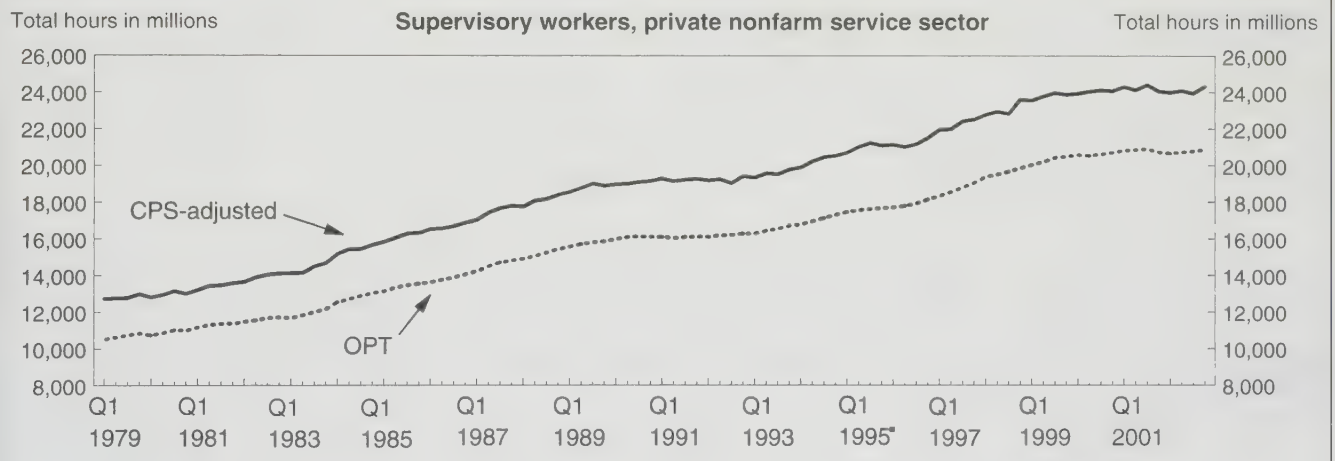
$$AWH_P^{OPT} * \frac{AWH_{NP}^{CPS}}{AWH_P^{CPS}} * N_{np} * 52$$

where AWH_P^{OPT} represents the OPT measure of average weekly hours for production and nonsupervisory workers, AWH_{NP}^{CPS} and AWH_P^{CPS} represent CPS measures of average weekly hours for nonproduction/supervisory and production/nonsupervisory workers respectively, and N_{np} represents CES employment for nonproduction and supervisory workers. These series are calculated at the 1-digit industry level and then are aggregated to arrive at measures of nonproduction and supervisory hours for the private nonfarm sector, private nonfarm goods sector, and private nonfarm service sector.

For the 1979–2002 period, the CPS-adjusted data produce nonproduction and supervisory employee hours that are higher than the OPT series. These data are presented in chart 4. Notice that the hours of nonproduction workers in the goods sector are practically unchanged as a result of the CPS adjustment. The biggest difference in the goods-producing sector is in durable manufacturing, in which hours of nonproduction workers adjusted using the CPS data are approximately 6 percent greater than the OPT series in the year 2002. For the service sector, the CPS adjustment has a significant impact on the hours series for supervisory workers, raising the levels of hours approximately 16 percent in 2002. (The average increase is 20 percent over the 1979–2002 period. The biggest difference is in the retail trade industry, in which the CPS-adjusted hours of

Chart 4. Comparisons of hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers by sector, quarterly, 1979–2002

[Seasonally adusted]



supervisory workers are on average 37 percent higher than the OPT series over the 1979–2002 period.)

Although the levels data are interesting for various purposes, our primary interest remains on the trend data, which affect the OPT productivity change estimates. In the private nonfarm sector, the CPS-adjusted hours of nonproduction and supervisory workers grew somewhat faster than the OPT hours prior to 1995, but grew somewhat more slowly than the OPT hours after 1995. (See table 5.) Over the entire period, trends in the two series are very similar. Except for mining, a very small sector, the greatest difference in trends between the OPT and CPS-adjusted series occurs for the services industry. For services, the CPS-adjusted hours of supervisors grew more slowly than the OPT series for each subperiod examined.

There are two types of shifts that have an impact on trends in hours (because nonproduction/supervisor hours based on the CPS data are constructed as the product of CES employment and OPT average weekly hours for production/nonsupervisory workers, multiplied by a ratio of CPS average weekly hours for nonproduction/supervisors to production/nonsupervisors). First, shifts in the proportion of nonproduction and supervisory workers in the workforce will affect the trends. Second, recall that the levels of average weekly hours of nonproduction/supervisory workers are greater than those of production/ nonsupervisory hours, and this difference is notably higher in the service-producing sector, compared with the goods-producing sector. Thus, the CPS-adjusted nonproduction and supervisory hours series can change as a result of the growth of employment in services-producing industries relative to employment in goods-producing industries.

Nonfarm business sector hours and productivity. To calculate the adjusted hours series for private nonfarm employees at the 1-digit industry level, we add the hours of production and nonsupervisory employees that underlie the official productivity measures to the CPS-adjusted series for nonproduction and supervisory employees, described in the previous subsection, and we remove the hours of employees of nonprofit institutions. These hours are then aggregated to arrive at a measure of total hours for private nonfarm employees. To calculate all-person hours in the nonfarm business sector, we combine the CPS-adjusted private nonfarm employee hours with data on hours of employees of government enterprises, proprietors, and unpaid family workers from the official OPT series. The hours series for all persons in the nonfarm business sector that underlie the official OPT productivity measures and the CPS-adjusted series are presented in chart 5, top panel.

Notice that in the nonfarm business sector, the CPS-adjusted hours series closely tracks the OPT series. The levels of total hours from the CPS-adjusted series are approximately 2 percent greater than the OPT series over the entire period 1979–2002. This series is much closer to the OPT series than the CPS-adjusted series for nonproduction/supervisory employee hours is to the corresponding OPT series. The primary reason is that nonproduction/supervisory employee hours account for only 19 percent of total all-person hours in the nonfarm business sector; both the OPT and CPS-adjusted series use identical data for a large portion of the total-person hours calculation.

Comparisons of trends in OPT hours and CPS-adjusted hours are presented in the table 6. For all of the subperiods considered, trends in the CPS-adjusted estimates of hours of all persons in the nonfarm business sector are identical

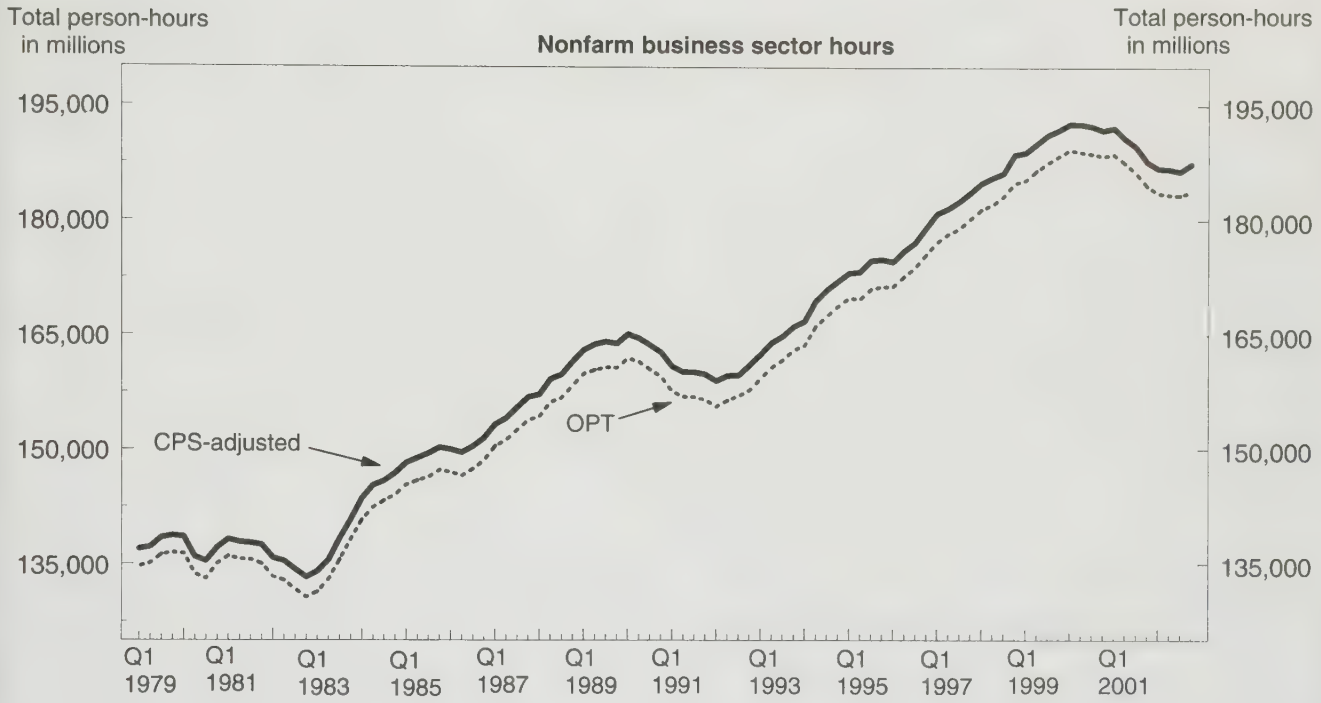
Table 5. Nonproduction and supervisory employee hours trends, 1979–2002

[Average annual percent change]

Sector	1979–2002		1979–90		1990–95		1995–2002	
	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted
Private nonfarm sector	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.3	.6	.8	1.4	1.2
Private nonfarm goods	.2	.2	.7	.8	–.9	–.8	.1	.0
Mining	–2.9	–3.3	–1.4	–1.7	–4.5	–4.8	–4.0	–4.6
Construction	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	.6	.3	3.8	3.7
Manufacturing	–.2	–.2	.4	.6	–1.0	–.9	–.7	–.8
Durable	–.3	–.3	.4	.5	–1.6	–1.5	–.5	–.6
Nondurable	–.1	.0	.4	.7	–.2	.0	–1.0	–1.0
Private nonfarm services	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.0
Transportation, communications, and utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	.8	1.3	1.7	1.3
Wholesale trade	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.2	.3	.1	1.3	1.3
Retail trade	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	1.1	.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.5	2.4	3.9	3.9	.3	.4	1.9	1.6
Services	4.6	4.3	5.9	5.5	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.3

NOTE: OPT – This series underlies the hours measures used by the BLS Office of Productivity and Technology. CPS-adjusted – This series adjusts the OPT series using CPS data and alternative A. See text for details.

Chart 5. Comparisons of nonfarm business sector person-hours and productivity, quarterly, 1979–2002



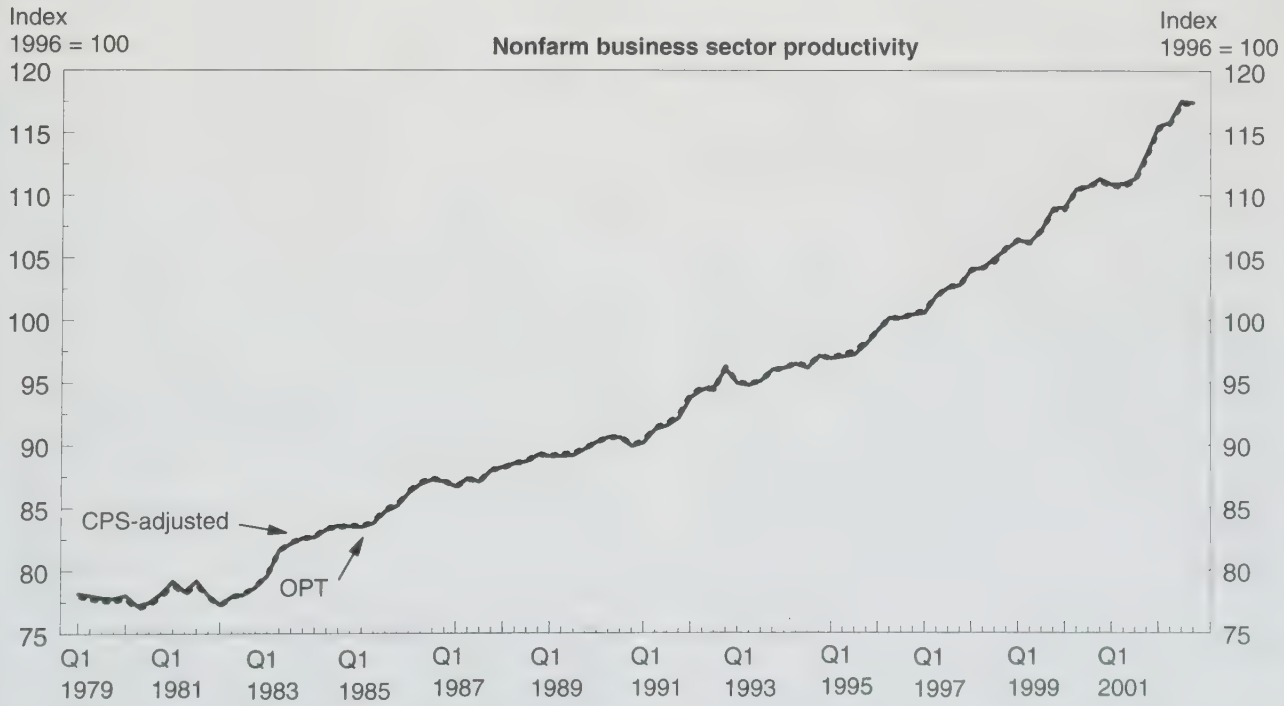


Table 6. Comparison of trends in hours, 1979–2002

[Annual average percent change]

Sector	1979–2002		1979–90		1990–95		1995–2002	
	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted	OPT	CPS-adjusted
Nonfarm business sector, all persons	1.33	1.34	1.59	1.62	1.17	1.20	1.03	.99
Good sector employees	–.35	[1] –.34	–.36	[1] –.32	–.16	–.16	–.47	–.50
Mining	–2.34	[1] –2.43	–2.46	[1] –2.56	–3.63	[1] –3.70	–1.21	[1] –1.30
Construction	1.87	[1] 1.84	1.55	1.54	.37	[1] .30	3.45	[1] 3.43
Manufacturing	–.90	–.88	–.71	–.66	–.17	–.15	–1.72	–1.73
Durable	–1.00	–.99	–1.07	[1] –1.02	–.23	–.24	–1.45	–1.47
Nondurable	–.75	[1] –.71	–.18	[1] –.11	–.08	[1] –.03	–2.10	–2.11
Service sector employees	2.38	2.37	2.76	2.76	2.08	2.11	2.00	[1] 1.93
Transportation, communications, and utilities	1.16	1.16	.84	[1] .86	2.08	[1] 2.16	.99	[1] .92
Wholesale trade	1.06	1.05	1.37	1.37	.97	[1] .93	.63	[1] .65
Retail trade	1.69	1.68	1.94	1.95	1.69	[1] 1.77	1.29	[1] 1.19
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.94	1.94	2.63	[1] 2.66	.57	.61	1.85	[1] 1.76
Services	4.21	4.18	5.18	5.16	3.35	[1] 3.33	3.33	3.26

[1] Indicates the CPS-adjusted and the OPT series are not the same at the one decimal place.

NOTE: OPT – This series underlies the hours measures used by the BLS Office of Productivity and Technology. CPS-adjusted – This series adjusts the OPT series using CPS data and alternative A. See text for details.

to the OPT official series within a half of a percentage point. Trends in the CPS-adjusted estimates of hours of all persons in most industries and periods are virtually identical to the OPT series; within 0.1 percentage points.

Combining the CPS-adjusted hours series with output, we construct adjusted productivity measures. These results mirror those for the hours series. The CPS-adjusted productivity series are essentially the same as the official OPT productivity statistics for the nonfarm business sector for 1979–2002 and for most of the three subperiods. (See chart 5 bottom panel.)

The following tabulation presents a comparison of the trends in nonfarm business productivity from the official OPT series and the CPS-adjusted series (average annual percent change). Again, we see that the series behave similarly. Thus, the use of the CPS-adjusted average weekly hours series for nonproduction and supervisory does not have an impact on long-term trends in productivity.

	OPT series	*CPS-adjusted series*
1979–2002	1.77	1.76
1979–90	1.35	1.32
1990–95	1.52	1.50
1995–2002	2.61	2.64

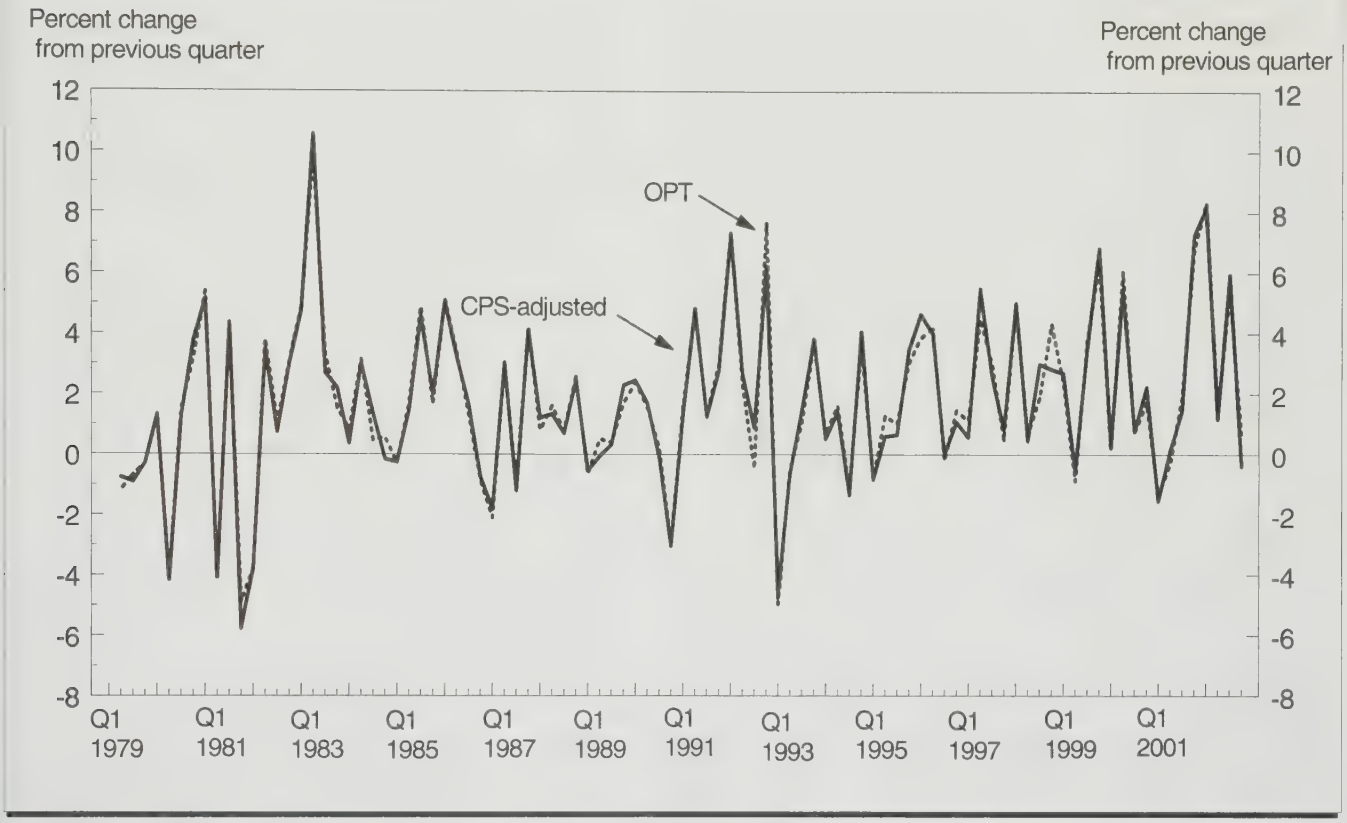
Volatility of the quarterly series

Trends in nonfarm business sector productivity using the CPS-adjusted hours series are essentially equal to the trends in nonfarm business sector productivity constructed using existing OPT methods, but users are often interested in short-term movements. Chart 6 shows the quarter-to-quarter changes in productivity at an annual rate for the official OPT productivity series and the CPS-adjusted series. There are some measurable, but relatively small, differences in the quarterly movements between the two productivity series.

As a measure of volatility in each series, we look at the average percent change from the previous quarter at an annual rate and its associated variance. The following tabulation compares the OPT and CPS-adjusted average percent change from the previous quarter at an annual rate and the variance in parentheses. On average, the CPS-adjusted productivity series fluctuates approximately 0.01 percentage point more than the official OPT quarterly productivity series over the 1979–2002 period, as well as in the subperiods in the study. Given that the series are published only at the one-decimal-place level, the average volatility of the two series is essentially the same for the whole period and the three subperiods.[38]

	OPT series	*CPS-adjusted series*
1979: first quarter–2002: fourth quarter	1.78 (.08)	1.77 (.08)
1979: first quarter–1990: fourth quarter	1.26 (.08)	1.24 (.08)
1990: first quarter–1995: fourth quarter	1.56 (.08)	1.54 (.07)
1995: first quarter–2002: fourth quarter	2.43 (.06)	2.43 (.07)

Chart 6. Comparisons of quarterly change in nonfarm business sector productivity growth, 1979–2002



The pattern of quarterly productivity movements over the business cycle is of particular interest. One might expect businesses to vary the utilization of production workers relative to nonproduction workers around recessions, and similarly for the utilization of nonsupervisory workers relative to supervisory workers. The current OPT assumptions do not allow for such variations. Consequently, we compare the behavior of the CPS-adjusted series with the official series around identified business cycle peaks and troughs. During the period of our study, there are four business cycle peaks and four business cycle troughs identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). These peaks and troughs are based upon studies of monthly economic activity across the entire economy.[39] The top panel of table 7 shows the quarterly productivity rates for the three quarters going into and coming out of an identified business cycle peak. The bottom panel presents this information for troughs. As expected, there are some differences between the series in many of the quarter-to-quarter movements, but the patterns of the movements of the two series are similar. We also examine the percent changes three quarters before and after the peaks and troughs, also shown in table 7. The differences between the OPT and CPS-adjusted series are modest, and there is no consistent direction of differences. Thus, in general, the CPS-adjusted series behaves in a similar manner to the official series over business cycles.

Conclusion

In the BLS productivity measures, labor hours are largely based on CES data. The CES does not collect hours data for nonproduction and supervisory workers, however. Therefore, OPT estimates hours for these workers using assumptions. The primary assumption underlying these estimates for major sectors has been that production and nonproduction workers work similar hours, and that nonsupervisory and supervisory workers work similar hours. In this study, we use data from the CPS to construct ratios of average weekly hours worked by nonproduction/supervisory workers relative to production/nonsupervisory workers. These ratios are multiplied by official data for nonproduction and supervisory worker hours to create a "CPS-adjusted" series. This adjusted series is used to assess the validity of the assumptions underlying the official OPT data. Although the CPS-adjusted average weekly hours series for the

Table 7. Nonfarm business sector productivity growth selected quarters

[Percent change from previous quarter at an annual rate]

Date of peak and trough	P-3 to peak	P-3	P-2	P-1	Peak	P+1	P+2	P+3	Peak to P+3
Peak									
2001, first quarter:									
OPT	.36	6.05	.73	1.73	−1.34	−.31	1.88	6.79	2.74
CPS-adjusted	.45	5.55	.79	2.24	−1.63	.20	1.46	7.28	2.94
1990, third quarter:									
OPT	1.39	1.70	2.39	1.56	.23	−2.93	1.60	4.76	1.09
CPS-adjusted	1.35	2.28	2.31	1.81	−.05	−3.02	1.15	4.93	.97
1981, third quarter:									
OPT	1.76	3.17	5.36	−4.04	4.21	−4.85	−3.80	3.79	−1.70
CPS-adjusted	1.73	3.63	5.02	−3.96	4.37	−5.75	−3.88	3.59	−2.10
1980, first quarter:									
OPT	.08	−1.18	−.69	−.29	1.23	-4.01	1.52	3.17	.18
CPS-adjusted	−.02	−.70	−.89	−.24	1.07	-3.97	1.40	3.63	.30
	T-3 to trough	**T-3**	**T-2**	**T-1**	**Trough**	**T+1**	**T+2**	**T+3**	**Trough to T+3**
Trough									
2001, fourth quarter:									
OPT	2.74	−1.34	−.31	1.88	6.79	8.35	1.45	5.43	5.04
CPS-adjusted	2.94	−1.63	.20	1.46	7.28	8.02	1.27	5.97	5.05
1991, first quarter:									
OPT	−.39	1.56	.23	-2.93	1.60	4.76	1.33	2.98	3.01
CPS-adjusted	−.65	1.81	−.05	-3.02	1.15	4.93	1.31	2.78	3.00
1982, fourth quarter:									
OPT	2.64	−3.80	3.79	1.05	3.09	4.85	9.92	3.35	6.00
CPS-adjusted	2.46	−3.88	3.59	.78	3.03	4.57	10.71	2.72	5.95
1980, third quarter:									
OPT	−.45	−.29	1.23	−4.01	1.52	3.17	5.36	−4.04	1.42
CPS-adjusted	−.53	−.24	1.07	−3.97	1.40	3.63	5.02	−3.96	1.49

NOTE: OPT - This series underlies the hours measures used by the BLS Office of Productivity and Technology. CPS-adjusted- This series adjusts the OPT series using CPS data and alternative A. See text for details.

two employee groups do not support the OPT assumptions, we find that trends in the CPS-adjusted total hours series are essentially identical to the trends in the hours series that underlie the official OPT productivity measures. One reason for this finding is that nonproduction and supervisory employees account for only 19 percent of total hours in the nonfarm business sector. Thus, the lack of data for nonproduction and supervisory employee hours is not resulting in biased measures of major sector labor productivity statistics. In addition, the data do not support criticism that the BLS is understating the growth of hours people are working, and thus overstating productivity growth. Finally, the behavior of the CPS-adjusted series over the business cycle is very similar to that of the existing series.

There are two good reasons to make adjustments to the OPT hours series for nonproduction and supervisory workers using CPS data, however. First, the current trends in average weekly hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers underlying the OPT hours series are based largely on assumptions rather than data. And second, as this study shows, in the nonmanufacturing sector and for the business sector as a whole, the levels of hours underlying the series are different. Therefore, it is important to replace current assumptions and improve current estimates of hours for nonproduction and supervisory workers. BLS plans to incorporate the CPS-adjusted hours series for nonproduction and supervisory worker average weekly hours into the OPT total hours and productivity calculations for major sectors in August 2004. □

Notes

[1] Preliminary results using annual data and a draft paper were presented at the June 2001 meeting of the Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee.

[2] BLS publishes quarterly productivity and related series for six major sectors. The output measures for the business sector, nonfarm business sector and nonfinancial corporations make use of Bureau of Economic

Analysis data; those for manufacturing, durable goods manufacturing, and nondurable goods manufacturing utilize information from the Census Bureau's economic censuses and annual surveys, the Federal Reserve Board Index of Industrial Production, and BLS price programs.

[3] CES employment data refer to persons who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Workers on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave; on paid holiday or vacation; or who work during only a part of the specified pay period, even though they are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the pay period, are all counted as employed. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the pay period are counted in each establishment which reports them. Persons are considered employed if they receive pay for any part of the specified pay period, but they are not considered employed if they receive no pay at all for the pay period. Proprietors other (unincorporated self-employed persons), and unpaid family workers are not included. Also excluded from the CES data are domestic workers in households; persons who are on layoff, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire pay period; and persons who were hired, but have not yet started work during the pay period. See U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490, April 1997.

[4] BLS is planning to collect CES data on earnings and hours for all employees and publish estimates in 2006.

[5] These studies provide data before 1978 on the regularly scheduled workweek of white-collar employees. See *Employee Compensation in the Private Nonfarm Economy, 1977*, Summary 80-5 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1980).

[6] Some hours at work may not be spent actively engaged in production. From the employer's perspective such downtime can arise for a variety of reasons. Although some types of downtime may be integral to the production process and thus increase output, others may have zero marginal productivity. Improving production processes to reduce machine downtime or organizing work to motivate workers and reduce shirking will increase hours actively engaged in production and increase output without changing hours at work. This will result in an increase in measured productivity, which is inherently a part of what we want to capture in a broad measure of productivity change. Similarly, effects due to reallocation of labor from a firm that is less productive as a result of more worker shirking to a firm with less shirking should be picked up in an aggregate measure.

[7] It might be argued that to some extent paid leave can result in higher output. This effect is unlikely to be significant at the levels of time worked in the U.S. today. For instance, a BLS report based on a large number of case studies of productivity in U.S. manufacturing plants during World War II examined the impact on output and work injuries of patterns of workdays and workweeks that were dramatically longer than those typically observed in the United States; see, *Hours of Work and Output*, Bulletin no. 917 (Bureau of Labor Statistics 1947). (There were not enough observed workweeks shorter than 40 hours to examine the impact of shorter days and weeks.) Although the study did conclude that of the patterns examined the 8-hour day, 5-day week seemed optimal, increases in daily hours or workdays did yield very substantial output increases for all but extreme workweeks. There is, however, some research that concludes that vacations may be good for a person's health; for a summary, see Sue Shellenbarger, "Canceling a vacation could cost you dearly in the long run," Work and Family column, *Wall Street Journal*, Apr. 11, 2001.

[8] BLS publishes data from the CPS on the labor force status of the civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years of age and older. The CPS is collected each month from a probability sample of approximately 60,000 occupied households. See the BLS *Handbook of Methods*.

[9] Employment counts for employees in agricultural services, forestry and fishing come from the BLS 202 program, based on administrative records from the unemployment insurance system. These counts are moved forward in the current period using limited information on employment in agricultural services (part of SIC 07). The number of employees of government enterprises comes from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. These are moved forward using information from the CES. Average weekly hours for employees of government enterprises are from the CPS.

[10] Off-the-clock hours affect output and ideally should be included for productivity measurement purposes. Such hours seem unlikely to occur for hourly paid workers. For salaried workers, the concept of hours paid or worked may not be clear in some instances. Different types of data will treat off-the-clock hours differently.

[11] Wesley Mellow and Hal Sider, "Accuracy of response in labor market surveys: Evidence and implications," *Journal of Labor Economics*, 1983, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 331–44.

[12] John Bound, Charles Brown, Greg J. Duncan, and Willard L. Rodgers, "Measurement Error in Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Labor Market Surveys: Results from Two Validation Studies," in J. Hartog, G. Ridder, and J. Teeuwes, eds., *Panel Data and Labor Market Studies* (Amsterdam, the Netherlands, Elsevier, 1990), pp. 1–19.

[13] The study by John Bound and others focused on the bias due to measurement error when survey-based measures of earnings, hours, and hourly earnings are used in regression analyses.

[14] Note that sample sizes are small. See for instance, Daniel S. Hamermesh, "Shirking or Productive Schmoozing: Wages and the Allocation of Time at Work," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, 1990, vol. 43, no. 3, pp. 121S–133S. Hamermesh uses Michigan time use diary data for 1975 and 1981; and John P. Robinson, and Ann Bostrom, "The overestimated workweek? What time diary measures suggest," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1994, pp. 11 –23. Robinson and Bostrom use three separate studies for 1965, 1975, and 1985.

[15] It is unclear if Robinson and Bostrom excluded time on breaks, which should not be excluded for productivity measurement, from their estimates of time use survey hours worked. Robinson and Bostrom, "The overestimated workweek?" 1994. It is clear from the data reported in Hamermesh that the general conclusion that labor force survey estimates of hours worked are higher than time use estimates of hours worked holds even when breaks are not excluded from the latter measures. Hamermesh, "Shirking or Productive Schmoozing," 1990.

[16] He argues that Robinson and Bostrom's result that those who work longer hours tend to overreport hours more may be a statistical artifact of regression to the mean. See Jerry A. Jacobs, "Measuring time at work: are self-reports accurate?" *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1998, pp. 42–53. Also see Robinson and Bostrom, "The overestimated workweek?" 1994.

[17] Note this is for employees only, as data for the self-employed come from the CPS.

[18] Katharine G. Abraham, James R. Spletzer, and Jay C. Stewart, "Divergent Trends in Alternative Wage Series," in John Haltiwanger, Marilyn E. Manser, and Robert Topel, *Labor Statistics Measurement Issues*, National Bureau of Economic Research, Studies in Income and Wealth, vol. 60 (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1998, pp. 293–324).

[19] This classification scheme is the same as that underlying the BLS Employer Cost Index (ECI) series for production and nonsupervisory workers. See Employee Cost Indexes, Bulletin 2532, appendix B. for service industries: CPS codes 003–037; for goods industries: CPS codes 003–389.

[20] CPS codes 03–199, 243–263, 226, 229.

[21] Abraham and others, 1998, p. 316.

[22] The Abraham and others 1998 study focused on the private sector less agriculture and private households.

[23] Multiple jobholders are employed persons who, during the reference week, had either two or more jobs as a wage and salary worker, or were self-employed and also held a wage and salary job, or worked as an unpaid family worker and also held a wage and salary job.

[24] "Appendix A: Multiple Jobholder Adjustment," is available upon request to Lucy Eldridge via e-mail **Eldridge.Lucy@bls.gov** or by telephone (202) 691–6598.

[25] The Abraham and others, 1998, study did not adjust for unpaid absences.

[26] Among those excluded from this category are persons in executive and managerial positions and persons engaged in activities such as accounting, sales, advertising, routine office work, professional and technical functions, and force-account construction. (Force-account construction is construction work performed by an establishment, primarily engaged in some business other than construction, for its own account and for use by its own employees.)

[27] Excluded from this category are executive and managerial personnel, professional and technical employees, and workers in routine office jobs.

[28] The full sample CPS data, that is all four rotation groups, was used for alternatives A and B for all years and alternative C for 1982–2002. For 1979–81 only, the outgoing rotation group was used for alternative C because data on whether a respondent was paid by the hour was not in the full CPS sample data.

[29] CPS codes 433–446, 456–469. We have decided not to include those with supervisory titles because the workers remaining in occupations 417–889 seem to be in professions where one envisions working supervisors who are involved in production.

[30] According to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

[31] We chose to assess employment shares rather than employment levels because CPS employment growth over the 1990s fell short of CES employment growth. The employment share quarterly data are not seasonally adjusted.

[32] According to the 1-digit industry data, alternative A most closely captures the trends in nonsupervisory workers employment shares over the 1979–2002 period in all industries except finance, insurance, and real estate. In those industries, alternative C trends are the closest to trends in CES data, yet the levels are much lower than the CES data.

[33] The OPT average weekly hours for production/nonsupervisory workers is constructed by multiplying the hours worked/ hours paid ratio for production workers to the CES average weekly hours paid production/ nonsupervisory workers. Thus, the new series represents a measure of hours worked to paid employment. (hours paid/employment paid) * (hours worked/ hours paid) = (hours worked/employment paid). Therefore, we construct the CPS-adjusted series as hours worked/ employment paid.

[34] "Appendix B: Analysis using alternative CPS-adjustments," presents the results using all three alternatives. Appendix B is available upon request to Lucy Eldridge via e-mail: **Eldridge.Lucy@bls.gov or via telephone:** (202) 691–6598.

[35] These studies provide data before 1978 on the regularly scheduled workweek of white-collar employees. See *Employee Compensation in the Private Nonfarm Economy, 1977*, Summary 80–5 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1980).

[36] OPT calculates the average weekly hours for nonproduction workers in durable and nondurable manufacturing by applying the 1977 ratio of average weekly hours of office workers to non-office workers for durable and nondurable manufacturing employees to a 23-month centered moving average of the average weekly hours of production workers in durable and nondurable manufacturing.

[37] The 2001 and 2002 OPT average weekly hours for nonproduction workers are based on a 23-month moving average through January 2001 of the trends in average weekly hours for production workers. Therefore, the difference in the OPT series is not as close to zero as would be expected.

[38] We also looked at the average absolute quarterly fluctuations in productivity and obtained the same results. (1979: quarter I–1990: quarter IV OPT: 2.39 percent, CPS-adjusted: 2.41 percent; 1990: quarter I–1995: quarter IV OPT: 2.45 percent, CPS-adjusted: 2.42 percent; 1995: quarter I–2000: quarter IV OPT: 2.45 percent, CPS-adjusted: 2.44 percent; 2000: quarter I–2002: quarter IV OPT 2.90 percent, CPS-adjusted 2.91percent; 1979: quarter I–2002: quarter IV OPT: 2.56 percent, CPS-adjusted: 2.56 percent. The variance for both series over all time intervals prior to 2000 is 0.04 percent; for the 2000–02 period, the variance for both series is 0.09 percent.

[39] See NBER's Business Cycle Dating Committee Web site on the Internet at: **www.nber.org/cycles**.

Business employment dynamics: new data on gross job gains and losses

The new BLS business employment dynamics data series captures establishment-level employment changes that are absent from other BLS series; the detail provided gives researchers insight into business openings, closings, expansions, and contractions across the stages of the business cycle

James R. Spletzer, R. Jason Faberman, Akbar Sadeghi, David M. Talan, and Richard L. Clayton

One of the most watched economic indicators in the United States is the monthly change in nonfarm payroll employment released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Changes in this indicator can affect stock market movements and interest rate decisions considerably. The monthly change in nonfarm payroll employment gives the *net* change in the number of jobs over a particular month—the overall change, given that some establishments have opened, some have expanded, some have contracted, and some have closed. This article presents new BLS data on quarterly *gross* job gains and losses, documents their magnitude, and examines the historical time series having to do with these statistics from 1992 to 2003.

The new BLS measures of gross job gains and gross job losses afford a more thorough understanding of the employment decisions of the millions of business establishments in the U.S. economy. Examining establishment-level employment changes aids in analyzing both the large gross job flows that underlie the substantially smaller net employment changes and the establishment-level employment dynamics across various stages of the business cycle.

The article begins with definitions of *gross job gains* and *gross job losses*. Following this introductory section are a description of the source data used by the Bureau to generate estimates of quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses and an explanation of the methodology employed for longitudinally linking establishment records. The heart of the article is the presentation of the new BLS business employment dynamics data series, together with an analysis of the levels and movements of gross job gains and gross job losses during the past 10 years. Special attention is given to technical issues such as the seasonal adjustment of gross job gains and gross job losses, how the business employment dynamics data compare with other BLS establishment-based employment series, and establishment openings and closings relative to births and deaths. The article concludes with a summary of ongoing work and planned future enhancements to the gross job gains and gross job loss statistics at the Bureau.

Concepts and definitions

The net result of the millions of business establishments in the U.S. economy changing their specific employment levels is a change in aggregate employment from one quarter to the next. While this aggregate net change identifies the overall growth or decline of the labor market, it does not convey the underlying heterogeneity of the many establishments that open, expand, contract, and close every quarter. By contrast, statistics on gross job gains and gross job losses aggregate the establishment-level employment changes in such a way that one can observe and assess the underlying dynamics.[1]

The Bureau uses a number of definitions pertaining to gross job gains and gross job losses. *Gross job gains* are the sum of all employment

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increases at either opening or expanding establishments. An *opening* establishment is an establishment that has positive employment in the current quarter and that either had zero employment or was not in the database the previous quarter. An *expanding* establishment is a continuous unit that increases its employment from a positive level in the previous quarter to a higher level in the current quarter. *Gross job losses* are the sum of all employment losses at either closing or contracting establishments. A *closing* establishment is an establishment that had positive employment in the previous quarter and that either has zero employment or is not in the database in the current quarter. A *contracting* establishment is a continuous unit that decreases its employment from the previous quarter to a lower positive level in the current quarter. The familiar net change in employment is the difference between the gross job gains and the gross job losses.

Many establishments do not change their level of employment from one quarter to the next. For example, between the first and second quarters of 2003, 3.1 million U.S. establishments with workers did not change their employment levels. Those establishments which keep their employment constant do not contribute to the count of either gross job gains or gross job losses. However, such establishments and their employment levels are included in the count of the total number of establishments and the aggregate level of employment.

By dividing estimates of gross job gains and gross job losses by the average of the current and previous quarters' employment, the Bureau expresses those estimates as *rates*. This approach provides a symmetric growth rate, so that one can add and subtract the rates just as one can the levels. For instance, the net growth rate is the difference of the gross job gain rate and the gross job loss rate.

An example can help clarify the concepts of gross job gains and gross job losses. For the rest of this paragraph, the data discussed are not seasonally adjusted. In March 2003 there were 105,079,625 jobs, and in June 2003 there were 107,615,979 jobs. Thus, employment increased by 2,536,354 jobs during the second quarter of 2003. This employment growth can be decomposed into expanding, opening, contracting, and closing establishments. Employment in expanding establishments grew by 7,229,797 jobs, employment in opening establishments by 1,754,671 jobs. The level of gross job gains was 8,984,468 jobs during the second quarter of 2003, a rate of 8.5 percent. Employment in contracting establishments declined by 5,093,167 jobs, and closing establishments accounted for the loss of 1,354,947 jobs. The level of gross job losses was 6,448,114 jobs during the second quarter of 2003, a rate of 6.1 percent. The difference between the gross job gains and the gross job losses constituted the net employment increase of 2,536,354 jobs, a rate of 2.4 percent.

Both gross job gains and gross job losses are the sums of net changes in employment at the establishment level and are referred to collectively as *gross job flows*. For example, if an establishment increases its employment from 100 workers to 120 workers, the 20 additional jobs are classified as gross job gains. This count of gross job gains does not measure the dynamics of workers into and out of jobs in the establishment. For instance, the addition of 20 jobs during the quarter might have occurred either with the addition of 20 new hires or by the net of 30 new hires and 10 separations. Counts of hires and separations, referred to as *worker flows*, are published monthly by the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program at the Bureau.

Longitudinal establishment microdata

Source of data. The source of the data used for constructing the new BLS business employment dynamics data series is the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), also known as the ES-202 program. A comprehensive and accurate source of information on employment and wages, the data gathered in the QCEW program provide a virtual census (98 percent) of employees on nonfarm payrolls. In the second quarter of 2003, the QCEW statistics show an employment level of 129.2 million, in 8.2 million establishments in the U.S. economy. The QCEW data are derived from quarterly Unemployment Insurance (UI) administrative microdata. All employers subject to State UI laws are required to submit quarterly reports detailing their monthly employment and quarterly wages to the State Employment Security Agencies. After the microdata are edited and, if necessary, corrected by the State Labor Market Information staff, the States submit the data and other business identification information to the Bureau as part of the Federal-State cooperative QCEW program.

Because the gross job gain and gross job loss statistics are defined from the establishment-level employment changes, it is important to mention the definitions of *establishment* and *employment* in the QCEW program. An *establishment* is an economic unit that produces goods or services, usually a physical location engaged in one or predominantly one type of economic activity. Thus, an establishment is different from a firm or a company, which may consist of one or more establishments at several locations. The Bureau, in cooperation with the States, takes many steps to ensure that employers with multiple establishments in a given State report employment and wage data for specific establishments. *Employment* is defined as the number of workers covered by the UI program (and whose wages are therefore subject to employer UI taxes) who earned wages during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. The quarterly UI microdata contain information on monthly employment; the gross job gain and gross job loss statistics use employment in the third month of the quarter as the measure of an establishment's quarterly employment.

The gross job gain and gross job loss statistics published by the Bureau are derived from a subset of the establishments covered in the QCEWdatabase. Government establishments are excluded, as are both private households (NAICS 814110) and establishments with zero employment in two consecutive quarters. Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands also are excluded.

The linkage methodology. Following establishments across time with administrative UI microdata is a complex and challenging exercise. Creating the business employment dynamics data series requires a thorough understanding of how businesses operate and how they file their UI tax forms. The manner in which businesses report administrative changes and changes in ownership can result in establishments obtaining new UI identifiers even though no economic changes occurred. Failing to capture and link such noneconomic changes would result in an overstatement of establishment openings and closings and thus an overstatement of job turnover in the economy. Accordingly, the Bureau has developed a multistep process for linking business establishment data over time.[2] The process consists of four steps: two distinct administrative matches, a probability-based weighted match, and an analyst intervention match.

The BLS linkage process is based on the unique establishment identifier maintained by the States. The first step is to link establishments that maintain the same identifier across quarters. This step is followed by a match using predecessor and successor information that identifies distinct establishments as continuous across quarters in situations where the UI establishment identifier changes as a result of a change in ownership or a change in the reporting configuration of a multiestablishment company. In most cases, businesses that buy another business must report their assumption of liability for paying the bought-out business' UI taxes to the State. These reported linkages make up the vast majority of predecessor and successor linkages; others are identified by the State Labor Market Information staff. The third step in the BLS linkage process is a probability-based weighted match, using information such as the name, street address, and telephone number of the establishment to link a closing establishment in the previous quarter with an opening establishment in the current quarter when continuity appears to warrant such a linkage. The final step in the matching process is an analyst's review and possible manual linkage of selected large unmatched records.

Gross job gains and gross job losses

Cross-sectional results. The seasonally adjusted time series of gross job gains and gross job losses are presented in table 1. During the second quarter of 2003, the economy lost a (seasonally adjusted) total of 180,000 jobs. This employment decline is the net result of two factors: the jobs gained by opening and expanding establishments and the jobs lost by closing and contracting establishments. Opening and expanding establishments gained 7.5 million jobs in the second quarter of 2003, while closing and contracting establishments lost 7.7 million jobs. Each of these figures is substantially larger than the net employment change statistic, which illustrates the sizable amount of job "churning" that occurs in the U.S. economy every quarter.

Gross job gains result from expanding and opening establishments. How large are these two components relative to each other? Table 1 shows that, in the second quarter of 2003, employment in expanding establishments grew by 6.0 million jobs and employment in opening establishments grew by 1.5 million. These statistics indicate that expanding establishments account for 80 percent, and opening establishments for 20 percent, of quarterly gross job gains. With regard to gross job losses, employment in contracting establishments declined by 6.1 million jobs, employment in closing establishments by 1.6 million jobs. Thus, contracting establishments accounted for 80 percent, and closing establishments for 20 percent, of quarterly gross job losses. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most jobs gained and lost when measured quarterly.

Measured in percentages rather than levels, the gross job gain rate in the U.S. private-sector economy was 7.0 percent between March 2003 and June 2003, and the gross job loss rate for the quarter was 7.3 percent. (See table 2.) The interpretation of these statistics is that the jobs gained in opening and expanding establishments during the quarter made up 7.0 percent of the total number of jobs and the jobs lost from closing and contracting establishments during the quarter constituted 7.3 percent of the total number of jobs. The difference of –0.3 percent between the gross job gain rate and the gross job loss rate is the net employment growth rate, seasonally adjusted, between March 2003 and June 2003.

An important component of the business employment dynamics data series is the establishment counts underlying the gross job gains and gross job losses. These counts are reported in table 3 on a seasonally adjusted basis, with rates given in table 4. Looking at the second quarter of 2003 in each table reveals that there were about 1.5 million expanding establishments (22.6 percent of all active establishments) and 1.5 million contracting establishments (22.9 percent) during the quarter. Approximately 332,000 establishments (5.2 percent) opened during the quarter, and 337,000 establishments (5.3 percent) closed during the quarter. The difference of the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments (–5,000) is the net change in the number of active establishments during the quarter.[3]

The statistics from tables 1 and 3 indicate that the average expanding establishment added 4.1 jobs during the quarter

Table 1. Private-sector gross job gains and job losses, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, September 1992 to June 2003

[In thousands]

3 months ended—	Net change[1]	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
		Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992:							
September	276	7,233	5,528	1,705	6,957	5,362	1,595
December	344	7,162	5,504	1,658	6,818	5,428	1,390
1993:							
March	534	7,511	5,532	1,979	6,977	5,318	1,659
June	636	7,290	5,757	1,533	6,654	5,260	1,394
September	709	7,383	5,770	1,613	6,674	5,322	1,352
December	754	7,481	5,876	1,605	6,727	5,357	1,370
1994:							
March	643	7,502	5,880	1,622	6,859	5,401	1,458
June	880	7,761	6,033	1,728	6,881	5,400	1,481
September	1,025	7,838	6,121	1,717	6,813	5,493	1,320
December	614	7,682	6,044	1,638	7,068	5,602	1,466
1995:							
March	830	7,858	6,180	1,678	7,028	5,647	1,381
June	307	7,705	6,020	1,685	7,398	5,934	1,464
September	673	7,873	6,211	1,662	7,200	5,667	1,533
December	570	8,023	6,287	1,736	7,453	5,916	1,537
1996:							
March	432	7,980	6,262	1,718	7,548	6,030	1,518
June	594	8,111	6,329	1,782	7,517	5,961	1,556
September	590	8,146	6,285	1,861	7,556	5,988	1,568
December	827	8,267	6,390	1,877	7,440	5,906	1,534
1997:							
March	823	8,305	6,463	1,842	7,482	5,886	1,596
June	627	8,139	6,386	1,753	7,512	5,924	1,588
September	876	8,608	6,674	1,934	7,732	5,972	1,760
December	642	8,673	6,674	1,999	8,031	6,098	1,933
1998:							
March	777	8,829	6,668	2,161	8,052	6,120	1,932
June	677	8,739	6,601	2,138	8,062	6,191	1,871
September	759	8,587	6,600	1,987	7,828	6,123	1,705
December	619	8,482	6,704	1,778	7,863	6,115	1,748
1999:							
March	401	8,804	6,720	2,084	8,403	6,454	1,949
June	587	8,806	6,803	2,003	8,219	6,383	1,836
September	752	8,938	6,931	2,007	8,186	6,335	1,851
December	950	9,066	7,046	2,020	8,116	6,303	1,813
2000:							
March	719	8,847	6,938	1,909	8,128	6,414	1,714
June	534	8,723	6,938	1,785	8,189	6,463	1,726
September	407	8,854	6,930	1,924	8,447	6,620	1,827
December	301	8,680	6,867	1,813	8,379	6,594	1,785
2001:							
March	–281	8,474	6,700	1,774	8,755	6,883	1,872
June	–782	8,217	6,413	1,804	8,999	7,115	1,884
September	–1,080	7,898	6,104	1,794	8,978	7,060	1,918
December	-808	7,902	6,083	1,819	8,710	6,930	1,780
2002:							
March	–276	8,013	6,200	1,813	8,289	6,545	1,744
June	–81	8,010	6,223	1,787	8,091	6,372	1,719
September	71	7,922	6,208	1,714	7,851	6,257	1,594
December	–70	7,746	6,114	1,632	7,816	6,189	1,627
2003:							
March	–478	7,441	5,904	1,537	7,919	6,361	1,558
June	–180	7,510	5,988	1,522	7,690	6,140	1,550

[1] Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Table 2. Private-sector gross job gains and job losses, as a percentage of employment,[1] seasonally adjusted quarterly data, September 1992 to June 2003

[In percent]

3 months ended—	Net change[2]	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
		Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992:							
September	.3	8.1	6.2	1.9	7.8	6.0	1.8
December	.2	7.9	6.1	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
1993:							
March	.6	8.3	6.1	2.2	7.7	5.9	1.8
June	.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.8	1.5
September	.8	8.1	6.3	1.8	7.3	5.8	1.5
December	.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.8	1.5
1994:							
March	.7	8.1	6.3	1.8	7.4	5.8	1.6
June	.9	8.3	6.5	1.8	7.4	5.8	1.6
September	1.1	8.3	6.5	1.8	7.2	5.8	1.4
December	.6	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.4	5.9	1.5
1995:							
March	.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.9	1.4
June	.3	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.6	6.1	1.5
September	.7	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
December	.5	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
1996:							
March	.6	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.6	6.1	1.5
June	.6	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.6	6.0	1.6
September	.6	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.6	6.0	1.6
December	.9	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.4	5.9	1.5
1997:							
March	.8	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.4	5.8	1.6
June	.6	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
September	.9	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.5	5.8	1.7
December	.6	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.8	5.9	1.9
1998:							
March	.7	8.5	6.4	2.1	7.8	5.9	1.9
June	.6	8.3	6.3	2.0	7.7	5.9	1.8
September	.8	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.4	5.8	1.6
December	.5	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.5	5.8	1.7
1999:							
March	.4	8.3	6.3	2.0	7.9	6.1	1.8
June	.6	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.7	6.0	1.7
September	.7	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.6	5.9	1.7
December	.9	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.5	5.8	1.7
2000:							
March	.6	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
June	.4	7.9	6.3	1.6	7.5	5.9	1.6
September	.3	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.7	6.0	1.7
December	.2	7.8	6.2	1.6	7.6	6.0	1.6
2001:							
March	−.2	7.7	6.1	1.6	7.9	6.2	1.7
June	−.8	7.4	5.8	1.6	8.2	6.5	1.7
September	−1.1	7.2	5.6	1.6	8.3	6.5	1.8
December	−.7	7.3	5.6	1.7	8.0	6.4	1.6
2002:							
March	−.2	7.5	5.8	1.7	7.7	6.1	1.6
June	.0	7.5	5.8	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
September	.1	7.4	5.8	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
December	−.1	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5
2003:							
March	−.5	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.4	5.9	1.5
June	−.3	7.0	5.6	1.4	7.3	5.8	1.5

[1] The rates measure gross job jains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current employment figures.

[2] Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Table 3. Private-sector establishments, by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, September 1992 to June 2003

[In thousands]

3 months ended—	Net change[1]	Establishments gaining jobs			Establishments losing jobs		
		Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992:							
September	11	1,576	1,287	289	1,541	1,263	278
December	24	1,591	1,294	297	1,534	1,261	273
1993:							
March	32	1,614	1,310	304	1,537	1,265	272
June	26	1,631	1,337	294	1,521	1,253	268
September	37	1,647	1,348	299	1,530	1,268	262
December	23	1,655	1,365	290	1,544	1,277	267
1994:							
March	13	1,644	1,356	288	1,576	1,301	275
June	29	1,700	1,390	310	1,570	1,289	281
September	38	1,715	1,404	311	1,579	1,306	273
December	13	1,693	1,394	299	1,613	1,327	286
1995:							
March	31	1,717	1,411	306	1,616	1,341	275
June	26	1,697	1,390	307	1,640	1,359	281
September	7	1,715	1,412	303	1,649	1,353	296
December	23	1,726	1,409	317	1,656	1,362	294
1996:							
March	15	1,736	1,424	312	1,663	1,366	297
June	22	1,745	1,426	319	1,674	1,377	297
September	36	1,762	1,432	330	1,675	1,381	294
December	35	1,787	1,455	332	1,673	1,376	297
1997:							
March	31	1,801	1,471	330	1,683	1,384	299
June	18	1,783	1,463	320	1,702	1,400	302
September	17	1,810	1,482	328	1,706	1,395	311
December	9	1,818	1,482	336	1,736	1,409	327
1998:							
March	19	1,814	1,469	345	1,738	1,412	326
June	56	1,841	1,487	354	1,706	1,408	298
September	22	1,824	1,488	336	1,744	1,430	314
December	2	1,831	1,512	319	1,730	1,413	317
1999:							
March	11	1,827	1,493	334	1,766	1,443	323
June	–1	1,847	1,506	341	1,785	1,443	342
September	16	1,860	1,510	350	1,783	1,449	334
December	36	1,903	1,539	364	1,758	1,430	328
2000::							
March	24	1,882	1,525	357	1,810	1,477	333
June	20	1,876	1,526	350	1,819	1,489	330
September	23	1,879	1,520	359	1,821	1,485	336
December	12	1,863	1,512	351	1,831	1,492	339
2001:							
March	5	1,849	1,502	347	1,841	1,499	342
June	–3	1,811	1,473	338	1,861	1,520	341
September	–8	1,774	1,435	339	1,878	1,531	347
December	6	1,775	1,429	346	1,856	1,516	340
2002:							
March	4	1,786	1,444	342	1,834	1,496	338
June	6	1,794	1,447	347	1,825	1,484	341
September	38	1,805	1,460	345	1,781	1,474	307
December	12	1,798	1,453	345	1,809	1,476	333
2003:							
March	–4	1,756	1,420	336	1,859	1,519	340
June	–5	1,783	1,451	332	1,802	1,465	337

[1] Net change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

Table 4. Private-sector establishments, by direction of employment change, as a percentage of total establishments,[1] seasonally adjusted quarterly data, September 1992 to June 2003

[In percent]

3 months ended—	Net change[2]	Establishments gaining jobs			Establishments losing jobs		
		Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992:							
September	0.2	29.5	24.1	5.4	28.8	23.6	5.2
December	.4	29.6	24.1	5.5	28.6	23.5	5.1
1993:							
March	.6	29.8	24.2	5.6	28.4	23.4	5.0
June	.5	29.9	24.5	5.4	27.9	23.0	4.9
September	.6	30.0	24.6	5.4	27.9	23.1	4.8
December	.4	29.9	24.7	5.2	27.9	23.1	4.8
1994:							
March	.2	29.6	24.4	5.2	28.4	23.4	5.0
June	.6	30.5	24.9	5.6	28.1	23.1	5.0
September	.6	30.5	25.0	5.5	28.2	23.3	4.9
December	.2	30.0	24.7	5.3	28.6	23.5	5.1
1995:							
March	.6	30.3	24.9	5.4	28.4	23.6	4.8
June	.5	29.7	24.3	5.4	28.7	23.8	4.9
September	.1	29.9	24.6	5.3	28.8	23.6	5.2
December	.4	30.0	24.5	5.5	28.8	23.7	5.1
1996:							
March	.3	30.0	24.6	5.4	28.7	23.6	5.1
June	.4	30.1	24.6	5.5	28.8	23.7	5.1
September	.7	30.2	24.5	5.7	28.6	23.6	5.0
December	.5	30.4	24.8	5.6	28.5	23.4	5.1
1997:							
March	.5	30.5	24.9	5.6	28.5	23.4	5.1
June	.3	30.0	24.6	5.4	28.7	23.6	5.1
September	.3	30.3	24.8	5.5	28.6	23.4	5.2
December	.1	30.4	24.8	5.6	29.0	23.5	5.5
1998:							
March	.3	30.2	24.5	5.7	28.9	23.5	5.4
June	1.0	30.5	24.6	5.9	28.2	23.3	4.9
September	.3	30.0	24.5	5.5	28.7	23.5	5.2
December	.0	30.0	24.8	5.2	28.4	23.2	5.2
1999:							
March	.2	29.9	24.4	5.5	28.9	23.6	5.3
June	.0	30.2	24.6	5.6	29.2	23.6	5.6
September	.3	30.3	24.6	5.7	29.0	23.6	5.4
December	.6	30.9	25.0	5.9	28.5	23.2	5.3
2000:							
March	.4	30.4	24.6	5.8	29.2	23.8	5.4
June	.3	30.1	24.5	5.6	29.2	23.9	5.3
September	.3	30.0	24.3	5.7	29.1	23.7	5.4
December	.2	29.7	24.1	5.6	29.2	23.8	5.4
2001:							
March	.1	29.4	23.9	5.5	29.2	23.8	5.4
June	.0	28.8	23.4	5.4	29.5	24.1	5.4
September	−.1	28.2	22.8	5.4	29.8	24.3	5.5
December	.1	28.2	22.7	5.5	29.5	24.1	5.4
2002:							
March	.0	28.3	22.9	5.4	29.1	23.7	5.4
June	.1	28.4	22.9	5.5	28.8	23.4	5.4
September	.6	28.4	23.0	5.4	28.0	23.2	4.8
December	.2	28.2	22.8	5.4	28.3	23.1	5.2
2003:							
March	.0	27.5	22.2	5.3	29.0	23.7	5.3
June	−.1	27.8	22.6	5.2	28.2	22.9	5.3

[1] The rates measure establishments gaining or losing jobs as a percentage of the average of the number of establishments in the previous and current quarters.

[2] Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

(5.988 million jobs divided by 1.451 million establishments) and the average contracting establishment lost 4.2 jobs during the quarter (6.140 million jobs divided by 1.465 million establishments). A similar calculation shows that the average opening establishment starts with 4.6 employees in its first quarter of positive employment and the average closing establishment is responsible for the loss of 4.6 employees in the final quarter in which it still has employees.

These business employment dynamics data add to the labor market statistics currently available from the Bureau. The traditional measure of net employment change produced by the Bureau indicates that employment fell by 180,000 jobs (seasonally adjusted) during the second quarter of 2003. The gross job gains and gross job loss statistics signal that this net employment loss is the result of 6.0 million jobs added at 1.5 million expanding establishments, 1.5 million jobs added at 332,000 opening establishments, 6.1 million jobs lost at 1.5 million contracting establishments, and 1.6 million jobs lost at 337,000 closing establishments. These large gross job flows underlie the substantially smaller net employment change statistic and were calculated from the same administrative UI microdata, without any additional data collection efforts or any additional burden on respondents.

The business employment dynamics statistics also expand our understanding of the U.S. economy. Primarily, the gross job flow and establishment flow statistics reveal the tremendous amount of churning underlying the net growth rates. Each quarter in the U.S. economy, millions of establishments remaining in operation are adding or subtracting from their workforces, creating a turnover of millions of jobs. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of establishments open and close, causing the simultaneous gain and loss of millions of jobs. These business employment dynamics statistics demonstrate that a sizable number of jobs and establishments appear and disappear in the short time frame of 3 months.

Time-series results. The business employment dynamics data for any given quarter highlight the large amount of churning that underlies net employment growth. One of the principal uses of these data is to gain an understanding of this continuous churning over the course of the business cycle, which, to a large degree, is defined by the growth (or shrinkage) of employment. The new BLS gross job gain and gross job loss statistics will enable researchers to analyze the extent to which economic recessions and expansions are characterized by changes in business expansions and openings, by changes in business contractions and closings, or by a combination of the two.

Chart 1 shows the quarterly net employment growth rate from the new BLS business employment dynamics data series. The recent recession, which was dated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as occurring between March 2001 and November 2001, is clearly evident. Prior to the recession, between the third quarter of 1992 and the first quarter of 2000, net employment growth had been positive every quarter, averaging 0.7 percent per quarter. But then, during the recession, net employment growth was negative in all quarters of 2001, with a low of –1.1 percent in the third quarter.

The seasonally adjusted gross job gain and gross job loss rates are plotted in chart 2. As explained earlier, the difference between the gross job gain rate and the gross job loss rate is the familiar net employment growth rate depicted in chart 1. When gross job gains are above gross job losses, there are net employment gains; when gross job losses exceed gross job gains, there are net employment losses.

The most recent business cycle is evident in chart 2. Between the third quarter of 1992 and the first quarter of 2000, the gross job gain rate was relatively constant, averaging 8.2 percent per quarter, and the gross job loss rate also was relatively constant, averaging 7.5 percent per quarter. The gross job gain rate started to decline in 2000 and dropped substantially in 2001 (to 7.2 percent in the third quarter of the latter year). The gross job loss rate increased considerably in 2001, rising to a high of 8.3 percent in the third quarter. Thus, the declining net employment growth rate during the first three quarters of 2001 is characterized by both a falling gross job gain rate and a rising gross job loss rate.

With the official ending of the NBER-dated recession in late 2001, the gross job loss rate decreased considerably and, by early to mid-2002, returned to a rate comparable to its pre-recession rates. The same cannot be said for the gross job gain rate following the recession: in calendar year 2002, the gross job gain rates remained in the range from 7.2 percent to 7.5 percent, substantially lower than the measure's pre-recession rates.

The time series of gross job gain rates at expanding and opening establishments, and gross job loss rates at contracting and closing establishments, are presented in chart 3. Immediately obvious is the previously stated observation that, for any given quarter, expanding and contracting establishments account for most jobs gained and most jobs lost, respectively, measured on a quarterly frequency. This is seen in the fact that the job gain rate for expanding establishments and the job loss rate for contracting establishments are in the neighborhood of roughly 6 percent, whereas the job gain rate for opening establishments and the job loss rate for closing establishments are almost always below 2 percent.

The business cycle is most evident in the expanding and contracting establishments. (See chart 3.) The difference between the gross job gain rate due to expansions and the gross job loss rate due to contractions mirrors the overall difference between the gross job gain rate and the gross job loss rate. The difference between the gross job gain rate due to openings and the gross job loss rate due to closings does exhibit some business cycle properties, but this difference is quite small relative to the

Chart 1. Net employment growth rate, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, September 1992 to June 2003

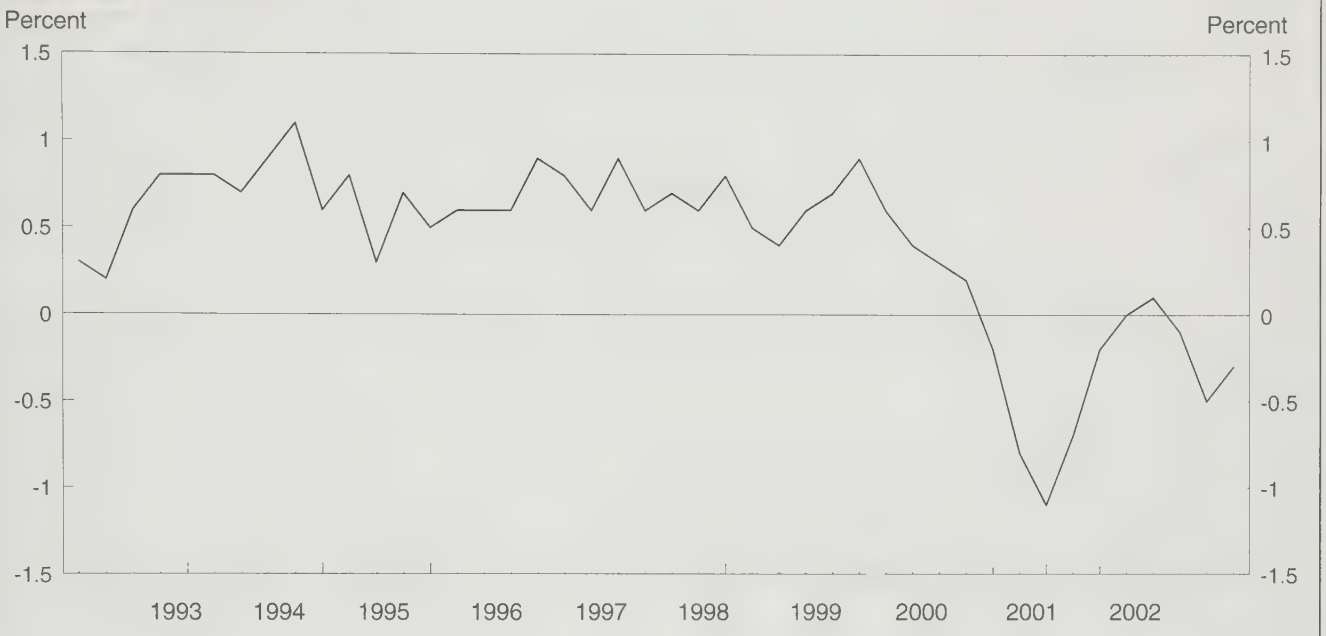


Chart 2. Gross job gain and loss rates, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, September 1992 to June 2003

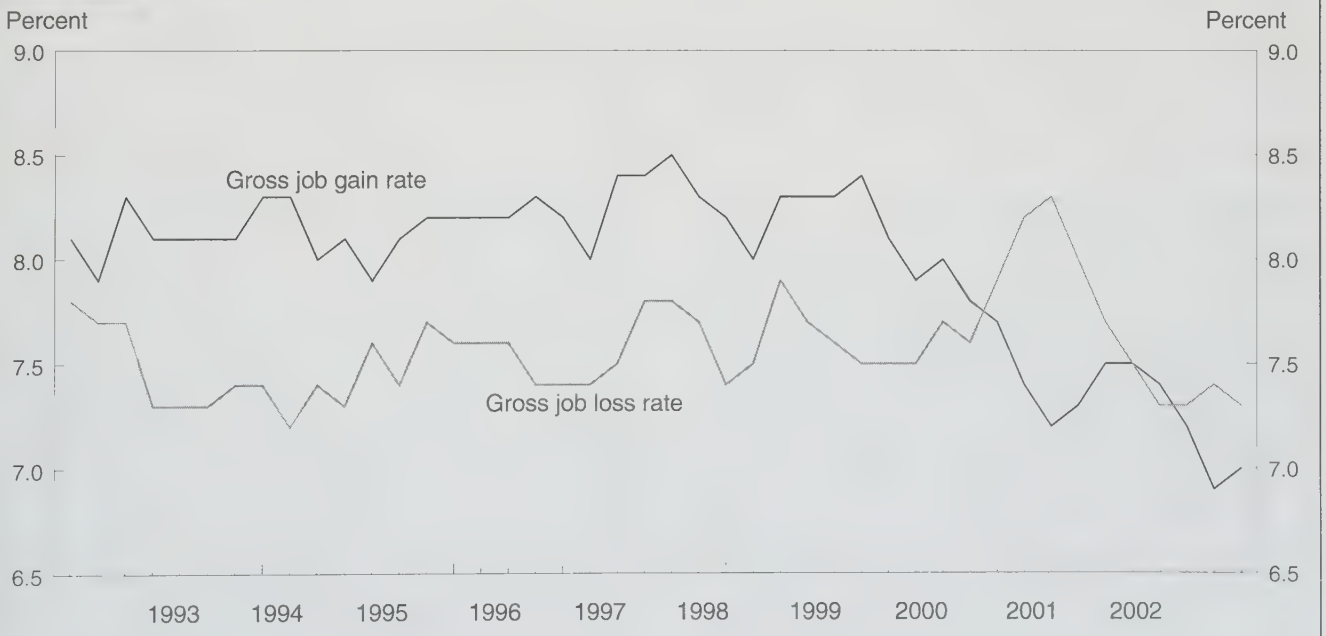
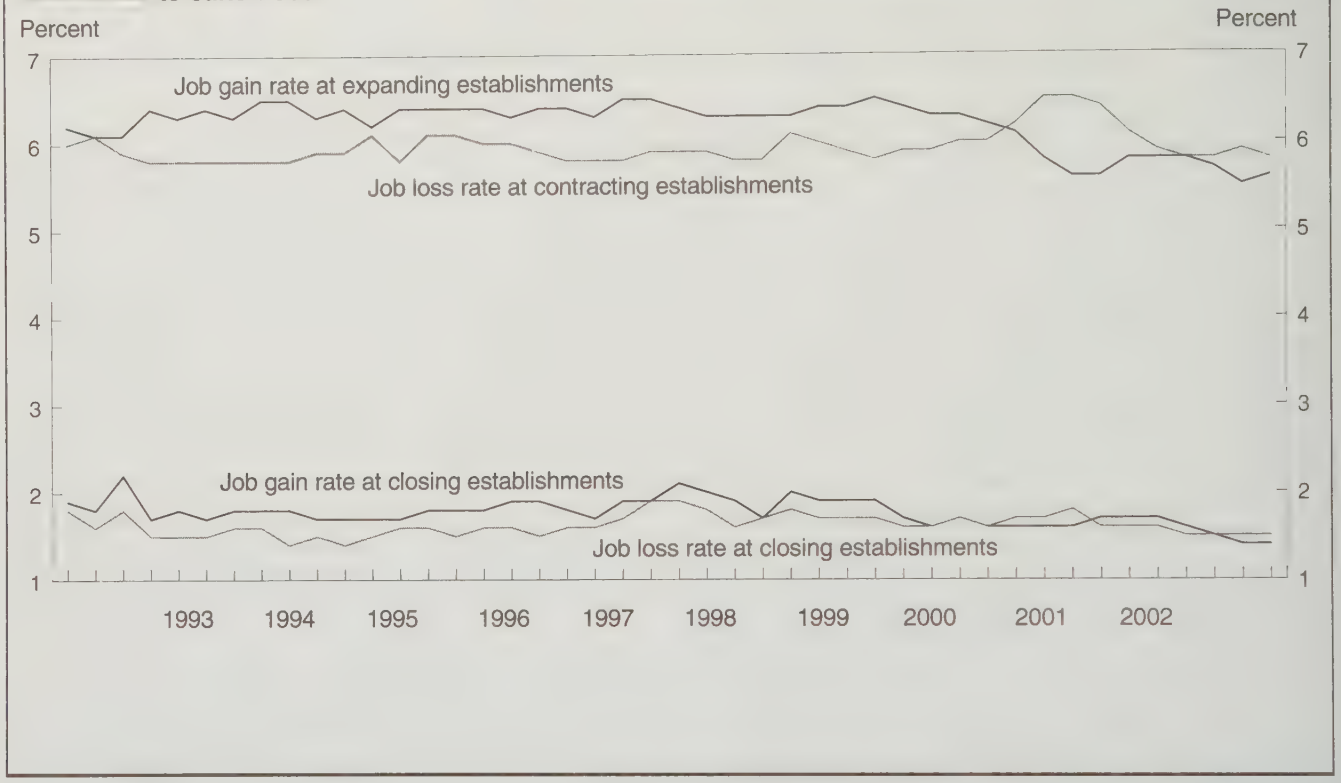


Chart 3. Gross job gain and loss rates, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, September 1992 to June 2003



difference between the corresponding rates for expansions and contractions. The time series of net employment growth rates from the net of expanding and contracting establishments, as well as that from the net of opening and closing establishments, is presented in chart 4.

Discussion of technical issues

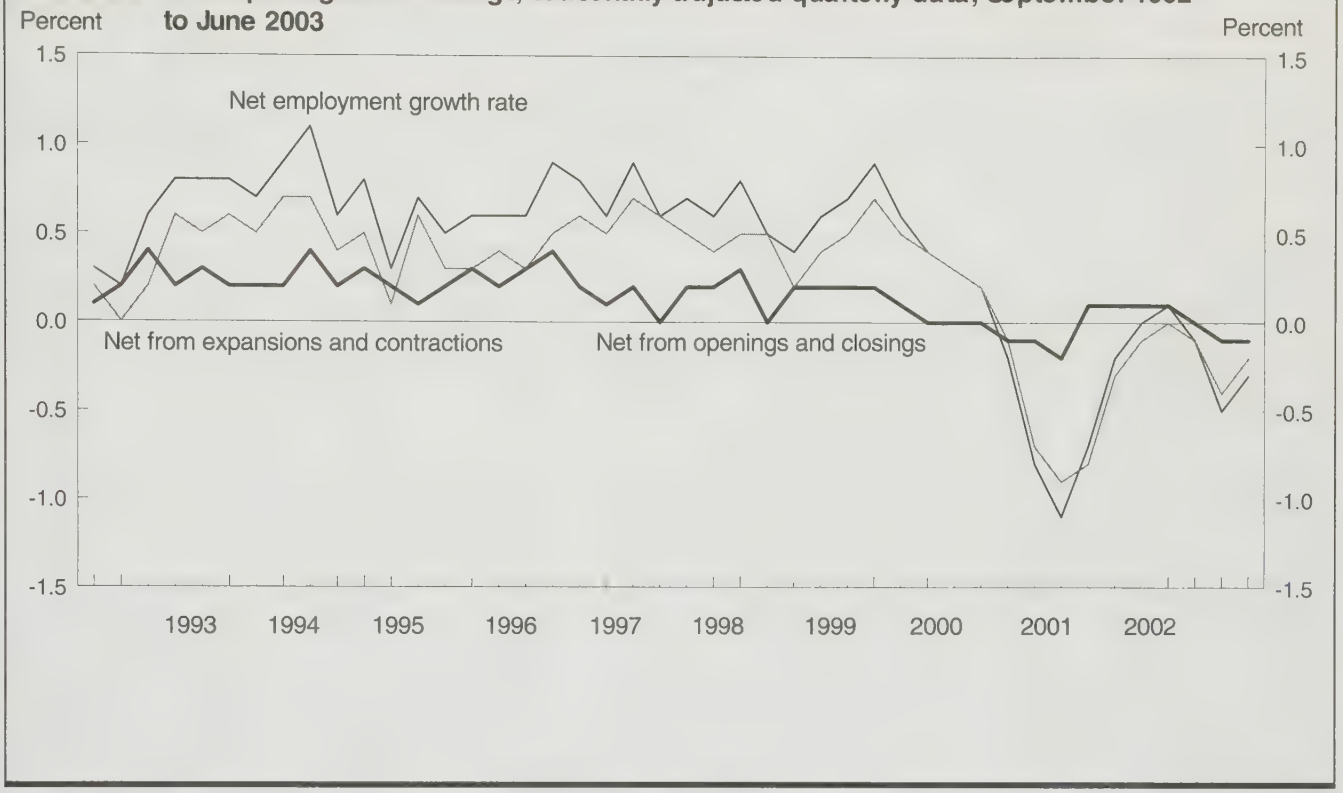
Seasonal adjustment. Non-seasonally adjusted gross job gain and gross job loss statistics are presented in table 5. These data show large seasonal patterns. The net employment change in the first quarter of the year is consistently negative, with declines of more than 2 million jobs in each of the first quarters of recent years. This first-quarter decline is then consistently followed by a large increase in employment in the second quarter of the year. The first-quarter decline is driven by gross job losses, the second quarter increase by gross job gains. This seasonal pattern is not surprising, given factors such as the weather, temporary hiring for major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools.

The seasonal patterns in quarterly net employment growth and in the underlying gross job gain and gross job loss statistics follow a more or less regular pattern each year; thus, their influence can be eliminated with standard seasonal adjustment techniques. However, although seasonal adjustment makes long-term trends and cyclical developments much easier to recognize, seasonally adjusting the business employment dynamics data series introduces complications into the basic definition of the net change in employment as the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses.

In approaching the issue of seasonally adjusting the business employment dynamics data, the Bureau follows the accepted statistical methodology of seasonally adjusting the component series and building up from the underlying publication levels. The time series of jobs gained or lost from opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently seasonally adjusted, and the seasonally adjusted net employment change is then computed as the difference between gross jobs gained (seasonally adjusted) and gross jobs lost (seasonally adjusted). The resulting seasonally adjusted time series of net employment change, which is derived by summing the four component series, will differ from the net employment change estimated from seasonally adjusting the employment levels and taking first differences. As a result, in presenting the business employment dynamics data series, the Bureau has chosen not to present employment levels in the seasonally adjusted tables.

Comparisons with other BLS data series. The net employment change from the business employment dynamics data series will

Chart 4. Net employment growth rate, net from expansions and contractions, and net from openings and closings, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, September 1992 to June 2003



not match the net employment change from the BLS monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. With a sample size of more than 400,000 business establishments per month covering about one-third of total nonfarm employment, the CES survey provides detailed and timely industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls. The employment estimates from the CES survey are usually the first major economic indicators to be released each month and are widely used by policymakers and the business community.

There are three key reasons that the business employment dynamics data series will not match the CES estimates. First, the CES estimates are based on monthly surveys from a sample of establishments and are available within 2 to 3 weeks of the reference period, whereas the gross job gain and gross job loss statistics are based on a quarterly census of administrative records and are published 8 months after the end of the reference period. Second, the CES survey has a coverage different from that of the business employment dynamics series—excluding the agriculture sector, but including establishments not covered by the UI program, such as railroads and religious organizations. Third, as described in the previous section, computing a seasonally adjusted net employment change from seasonally adjusted component series (openings, expansions, contractions, and closings) is different from estimating the net employment change from a seasonally adjusted total employment series.

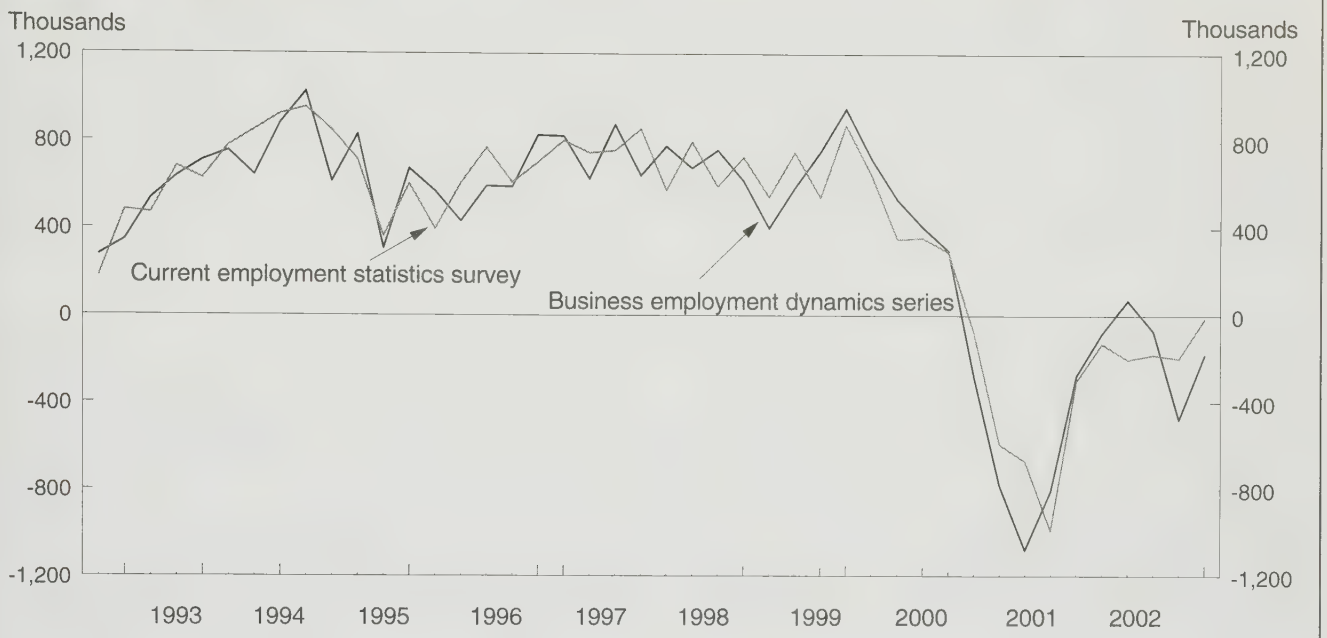
It is wise to be cautious in attempting to compare net employment change statistics from the CES survey with those from the business employment dynamics data series. The intended use of the latter is to show the large gross job flows that underlie the net change in aggregate employment levels. Data users who want timely information or who want to track net changes in aggregate employment levels over time without regard to the underlying gross job gains and gross job loss statistics should refer to the CES data.

Still, although the net employment change statistic from the CES survey and that from the business employment dynamics data series may differ in any specific quarter, the time-series behavior of the seasonally adjusted net employment change from the two series is quite similar. (See chart 5.[4]) This similarity should not be surprising, because the CES survey benchmarks to the QCEW. During the 1990s, the net employment change from the two data series show the same pattern, albeit with differences in any given quarter. Both data series exhibit a substantial decline in net employment growth during 2001, with continued negative net employment growth through calendar year 2002. The two most prominent deviations of the two data series from each other, as seen in chart 5, are the timing of the trough for net employment

Table 5. Private-sector gross job gains and job losses, non-seasonally adjusted quarterly data, September 1992 to June 2003

Year and quarter	Employment			Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
	Previous quarter	Current quarter	Net change	Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992:									
III	90,030,906	90,062,201	31,295	6,694,437	5,185,801	1,508,636	6,663,142	5,253,172	1,409,970
IV	90,062,201	90,202,907	140,706	7,016,541	5,546,759	1,469,782	6,875,835	5,572,915	1,302,920
1993:									
I	90,202,907	88,530,171	–1,672,736	6,817,100	4,706,266	2,110,834	8,489,836	6,319,158	2,170,678
II	88,530,171	91,795,987	3,265,816	8,712,639	6,929,245	1,783,394	5,446,823	4,234,364	1,212,459
III	91,795,987	92,207,606	411,619	6,831,071	5,407,537	1,423,534	6,419,452	5,222,709	1,196,743
IV	92,207,606	92,787,273	579,667	7,345,315	5,920,848	1,424,467	6,765,648	5,483,227	1,282,421
1994:									
I	92,787,273	91,214,492	–1,572,781	6,762,591	5,027,475	1,735,116	8,335,372	6,423,172	1,912,200
II	91,214,492	94,820,452	3,605,960	9,243,823	7,237,053	2,006,770	5,637,863	4,354,033	1,283,830
III	94,820,452	95,484,367	663,915	7,236,252	5,726,384	1,509,868	6,572,337	5,401,123	1,171,214
IV	95,484,367	95,961,088	476,721	7,551,187	6,096,852	1,454,335	7,074,466	5,705,136	1,369,330
1995:									
I	95,961,088	94,560,606	–1,400,482	7,132,762	5,326,685	1,806,077	8,533,244	6,718,309	1,814,935
II	94,560,606	97,623,447	3,062,841	9,135,720	7,182,433	1,953,287	6,072,879	4,806,987	1,265,892
III	97,623,447	97,918,679	295,232	7,238,062	5,786,393	1,451,669	6,942,830	5,581,227	1,361,603
IV	97,918,679	98,409,573	490,894	7,912,085	6,370,566	1,541,519	7,421,191	5,990,164	1,431,027
1996:									
I	98,409,573	96,530,970	–1,878,603	7,296,438	5,429,595	1,866,843	9,175,041	7,172,656	2,002,385
II	96,530,970	99,905,399	3,374,429	9,574,969	7,519,880	2,055,089	6,200,540	4,861,123	1,339,417
III	99,905,399	100,039,834	134,435	7,433,502	5,822,305	1,611,197	7,299,067	5,900,582	1,398,485
IV	100,039,834	100,848,104	808,270	8,180,473	6,507,956	1,672,517	7,372,203	5,951,339	1,420,864
1997:									
I	100,848,104	99,400,380	–1,447,724	7,650,275	5,630,317	2,019,958	9,097,999	6,985,729	2,112,270
II	99,400,380	102,741,932	3,341,552	9,576,754	7,564,511	2,012,243	6,235,202	4,875,449	1,359,753
III	102,741,932	103,087,995	346,063	7,808,898	6,148,921	1,659,977	7,462,835	5,885,241	1,577,594
IV	103,087,995	103,814,819	726,824	8,620,430	6,829,860	1,790,570	7,893,606	6,117,694	1,775,912
1998:									
I	103,814,819	102,201,556	–1,613,263	8,203,574	5,819,061	2,384,513	9,816,837	7,247,199	2,569,638
II	102,201,556	105,745,572	3,544,016	10,266,444	7,823,083	2,443,361	6,722,428	5,128,625	1,593,803
III	105,745,572	105,895,205	149,633	7,741,331	6,045,188	1,696,143	7,591,698	6,049,428	1,542,270
IV	105,895,205	106,669,216	774,011	8,473,855	6,872,921	1,600,934	7,699,844	6,108,728	1,591,116
1999:									
I	106,669,216	104,637,156	–2,032,060	8,186,652	5,881,407	2,305,245	10,218,712	7,621,358	2,597,354
II	104,637,156	108,121,039	3,483,883	10,361,230	8,075,511	2,285,719	6,877,347	5,311,276	1,566,071
III	108,121,039	108,182,154	61,115	8,022,495	6,316,593	1,705,902	7,961,380	6,277,917	1,683,463
IV	108,182,154	109,278,661	1,096,507	9,031,448	7,207,652	1,823,796	7,934,941	6,298,406	1,636,535
2000:									
I	109,278,661	107,672,227	–1,606,434	8,208,752	6,097,257	2,111,495	9,815,186	7,531,814	2,283,372
II	107,672,227	111,115,514	3,443,287	10,306,902	8,269,019	2,037,883	6,863,615	5,384,637	1,478,978
III	111,115,514	110,783,450	–332,064	7,916,328	6,284,783	1,631,545	8,248,392	6,582,852	1,665,540
IV	110,783,450	111,182,910	399,460	8,627,728	6,985,872	1,641,856	8,228,268	6,622,454	1,605,814
2001:									
I	111,182,910	108,561,077	–2,621,833	7,880,090	5,924,318	1,955,772	10,501,923	8,018,068	2,483,855
II	108,561,077	110,734,261	2,173,184	9,735,188	7,671,463	2,063,725	7,562,004	5,936,261	1,625,743
III	110,734,261	109,000,401	–1,733,860	7,040,777	5,519,373	1,521,404	8,774,637	7,023,453	1,751,184
IV	109,000,401	108,173,134	–827,267	7,795,254	6,147,166	1,648,088	8,622,521	7,025,677	1,596,844
2002:									
I	108,173,134	105,810,039	–2,363,095	7,506,355	5,512,394	1,993,961	9,869,450	7,560,400	2,309,050
II	105,810,039	108,514,155	2,704,116	9,511,664	7,462,523	2,049,141	6,807,548	5,316,536	1,491,012
III	108,514,155	107,896,027	–618,128	7,058,609	5,604,565	1,454,044	7,676,737	6,222,723	1,454,014
IV	107,896,027	107,747,941	–148,086	7,628,881	6,151,289	1,477,592	7,776,967	6,318,024	1,458,943
2003:									
I	107,747,941	105,079,625	–2,668,316	6,868,671	5,187,329	1,681,342	9,536,987	7,483,095	2,053,892
II	105,079,625	107,615,979	2,536,354	8,984,468	7,229,797	1,754,671	6,448,114	5,093,167	1,354,947

Chart 5. Net employment growth, business employment dynamics series and current employment statistics survey, seasonally adjusted data, September 1992 to June 2003



growth during the 2001 recession (the third quarter of 2001 for the business employment dynamics data, compared with the fourth quarter of 2001 for the CES survey) and the pattern of net employment growth following the trough of the recession. With regard to this second observation, it is interesting to note that, despite the different quarterly patterns evident in the chart, the cumulative net employment growth is similar in the two data series: the cumulative net employment growth from the first quarter of 2002 through the second quarter of 2003 in the business employment dynamics data was –1,014,000, whereas the cumulative net employment growth in the CES survey during the same period was –1,020,000.

Openings and closings compared with births and deaths. The new business employment dynamics data series produced by the Bureau classifies establishments as expanding, contracting, opening, or closing (or not changing their employment level). The definitions of establishment openings and closings differ from definitions of establishment births and deaths. It is not possible to define business deaths on a contemporaneous basis. Businesses in the UI system are allowed to, and often do, report zero employment for several quarters after they have effectively closed. This undoubtedly occurs when a business owner temporarily shuts down, but anticipates starting up the business again when economic conditions improve. By reporting zero employment and wages on the quarterly contributions form, the business owner can keep his or her UI account active. Reporting zero employment results in many observed business closings, but which of these closings will start up again and which will die is not observed for several more quarters.

Although business deaths cannot be defined contemporaneously, we can define both births and deaths in the historical data. (This research is ongoing at the Bureau.) A business *birth* is defined as an opening establishment that did not have any positive employment during the previous four quarters (thus differentiating seasonal openings from business births). Hence, births are a subset of openings. Likewise, a business death is defined as a closing establishment that does not have positive employment during the subsequent four quarters. Deaths, then, are a subset of closings.

THIS ARTICLE HAS DISCUSSED THE CREATION of a new quarterly data set on business employment dynamics by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The new data quantify the sizable number of jobs that appear and disappear in the U.S. economy each quarter. The data also show that the 2001 recession is characterized by a decline in gross job gains accompanied by an increase in gross job losses, and the several quarters following the end of the

recession are characterized by a gross job loss rate that returned to prerecession levels and a gross job gain rate that did not return to prerecession levels.

These new gross job gain and gross job loss statistics will help economists, policymakers, and business leaders better understand the labor market and the U.S. economy. The data described represent just the start of a number of new data series flowing from the Business Employment Dynamics program.[5] In addition to publishing the national-level data described herein, the Bureau is preparing further data series at more detailed levels. Plans are in the works to release gross job gain and gross job loss statistics for industries and geographical regions, although confidentiality restrictions will determine just how much detail will be published. The Bureau also is working on gross job gain and gross job loss data by size class, which will allow the commonly asked question "Who creates the most jobs?" to be answered. The statistics presented in this article are all at the establishment level; the Bureau is working on gross job gain and gross job loss statistics at the firm level as well. Finally, BLS researchers are working on annual gross job gain and gross job loss statistics, and related issues such as business survival rates. □

Notes

[1] For more details regarding the BLS gross job gain and gross job loss data and the underlying motivation for creating such data, see Timothy Pivetz, Michael Searson, and James Spletzer, "Measuring job and establishment flows with BLS longitudinal microdata," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2001, pp. 13–20.

[2] For more details of the BLS linkage methodology, see Kenneth Robertson, Larry Huff, Gordon Mikkelson, Timothy Pivetz, and Alice Winkler, "Improvements in Record Linkage Processes for the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Business Establishment List," in *Proceedings for the 1997 Record Linkage Workshop and Exposition* (Washington, DC, National Academies Press, 1999), pp. 212–21.

[3] Two technical notes warrant mention. First, as stated earlier, the 3.1 million establishments with positive employment that do not change their employment across quarters are not counted as expanding, opening, contracting, or closing establishments in table 3. However, they are included in the count of all establishments used as the denominator to calculate the rates in table 4. Second, the definition of "active establishment" excludes the roughly 1 million establishments with zero employment in both quarters. Businesses in the UI system are allowed to report zero employment on their quarterly tax forms. A common example of a business that would report two consecutive quarters of zero employment is a seasonal business that is open only during several months of the year. Such a business would be counted as an opening establishment in the quarter that it moves from zero to positive employment and a closing establishment in the quarter that it moves from positive to zero employment. An establishment that reports zero employment in both the current and previous quarters is not counted as an active establishment. The preceding definitions, along with several exclusions for scope (such as government and private households), explain why the business employment dynamics data series reports roughly 6.4 million *active establishments* per quarter, whereas the QCEW program reports more than 8 million *establishments* per quarter.

[4] The CES data used in chart 5 are the seasonally adjusted total private series.

[5] For more information, visit the Business Employment Dynamics website at **www.bls.gov/bdm**.

The "brain drain"

In an article in *The Living Cities Census Series* (Brookings Institution Press, January 2004), author Paul Gottlieb analyzes the location and migration patterns of younger and older workers—especially those with college degrees—in the Nation's most populous metropolitan areas. Gottlieb's article, "Labor Supply Pressures and the 'Brain Drain': Signs from Census 2000," urges State and local economic development policymakers to consider "shifting their emphasis from increasing the *quantity* of certain types of workers, toward embracing human capital development as a longer-term goal."

During the recent tech-driven economic boom, Midwestern cities such as Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Des Moines experienced an exodus of workers. At the same time, these cities had a large number of workers in the 55-to-64-year-old age bracket, which causes a major dilemma for policymakers: the available quantity of labor will further decline when these older workers retire. The Great Lakes region, for example, will soon face a dilemma once its skilled machinists retire "en masse."

Two major economic consequences could result from these demographic shifts. First, wages will rise in areas where people do not want to live or work. If higher wages do not bring back workers to these areas, then a "vicious spiral" could follow, Gottlieb explains. Goods produced locally would price out of global markets, and businesses would move to areas where more skilled workers live. Second, and more seriously, a lack of specialized human capital in these metropolitan areas would hinder economic growth and competitiveness.

To combat these consequences, many States and metropolitan areas have implemented "brain drain" prevention programs to retain young college-educated workers—who are more entrepreneurial and take more risks than older workers. These programs include (1) internships designed to familiarize promising students with local companies or fields; (2) loans that are forgiven if a student settles in the home State; and (3) scholarship or tuition policies that attract local high school students to local universities, following the empirical observation that those who go to college in State are more likely to take their first job there.

Using data from the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses, Gottlieb explores the threats to the labor supply created by retirements and youth migration. The analysis primarily focused on the cohort aged 25 to 34 in 2000. However, older workers in skilled occupations were also analyzed.

The author's conclusions include the following:

- The proportion of workers who are young and educated is highest in the Northeast region, followed by the Midwest, the South, and the West.

- Young and educated workers represent a larger part of the workforce in metropolitan areas with high populations, strong arts scenes, significant international immigration, and large numbers of high-tech jobs.

- Metro areas that captured the largest number of new 25-to-34-year-old residents between 1990 and 2000 are located almost exclusively in the South and West.

- Compared to older workers (aged 35 to 64), young workers migrated more often to high-amenity, high-human-capital metropolitan areas during the 1990s.

- Metropolitan areas in the Northeast have the highest proportions of workers between the ages of 55 and 64.

Gottlieb asks, "How can economic development professionals approach issues of both labor supply and demand to create economic growth or stem decline?" Policies in labor supply and demand target individuals and firms, respectively. A chamber of commerce, for example, could help create a community-college program whereby retired manufacturing specialists become teachers, mentors, and recruiters of young apprentices to continue their trades. For firms, tax breaks and research tax credits could increase their sales or profits—and thus, eventually increasing the demand for labor.

At the national level, these programs may not be enough of an incentive; there may not be enough young workers to go around. National proposals, instead, focus on keeping older workers in their jobs longer by offering flexibility in work hours and working conditions. "The concern," Gottlieb writes, "is that current legal requirements and institutional practices give older workers an all-or-nothing choice about retirement, rather than a range of options that would suit their preferences about the mix of work and leisure."

Despite the misgivings of labor-supply and labor-demand policies, one thing stands clear. The debate of these policies will surely continue, considering the coming retirement of the "baby boomers" combined with the human capital requirements of economic growth. □

Reciprocal empowerment

Women, Power, and Ethnicity: Working Toward Reciprocal Empowerment. By Patricia S. E. Darlington and Becky Michele Mulvaney. Binghamton, NY, The Haworth Press, Inc., 2003, 241 pp., $24.95/paperback.

"You don't have to act like a man to be powerful," assert Florida Atlantic University authors Patricia S. E. Darlington and Becky Michele Mulvaney. *Women, Power, and Ethnicity: Working Toward Reciprocal Empowerment* offers a journey into the authors' original research on gender-based power. In what the authors coin "reciprocal empowerment," women are better able to compete with the traditional power models of control, authority, and influence through a separate model of power that begins with personal authority and self-respect.

In contrast to the traditional power that is fostered by competition and domination, reciprocal empowerment is power epitomized by inner strength. This power is attainable to those with strong self-worth as opposed to traditional power that is generally associated with physical strength followed by sway and wealth. The authors proffer that reciprocal empowerment begins with the knowledge, self-determination, and confidence of the holder. According to this theory, reciprocal empowerment then gradually broadens its sphere of influence, radiating out in a spiral and encompassing consensus, collectivity, and companionship. Reciprocal empowerment moves fluidly from private to public and from individual to group.

While reciprocal empowerment is not restricted to women, the book sets out to discover whether the concept of reciprocal empowerment is one widely practiced or preferred by women of different races. To test their theories about women and their perception of power, the authors surveyed 136 women by ethnographic category. The seven categories researched were African-American, Asian-American, Caribbean-American, European-American, Latin-American, Middle Eastern-American and Native American. The majority of this book is dedicated to interviewing subjects and making quantitative comparisons about the perception of what power is and how power is and should be used.

In the end, based on their interviews, the authors express concern with the lack of language with regard to reciprocal empowerment. They further conclude that it is not the absence of reciprocal empowerment, but rather general semantics. As a result, the definition of reciprocal power is revised to include several common factors stated by women across broad categories. Darlington and Mulvaney write, "Reciprocal empowerment is a discursive and behavioral style of interaction grounded in respectful reciprocity initiated by people who interact on an equal footing and have a sense of personal authority." With the words "equality" and "respect" added to the definition, the authors improve upon an already structured paradigm. The discovery of the need for a common reciprocal empowerment language leads the authors into rhetoric espousing the education of women with regard to understanding how power relations work.

Darlington and Mulvaney should be applauded for their original insight. The evolution of an alternate model of power is in itself reason for kudos. However, with respect to its stated goal, the book failed to prove that reciprocal empowerment is one widely practiced or preferred by women of different races. Only through revision of the model were the authors able to state that reciprocal empowerment is indeed practiced. In addition, the argument that it is preferred was not addressed to any great extent. The authors fully illustrated women's perception of men as the holders of traditional power. However, they did not fully state the question of whether traditional power would have been preferred were it equally available to women. The authors sell the book by stating that "You don't have to act like a man to be powerful." The exclusion of men from the study makes it impossible to determine if men truly prefer the traditional model, or whether women simply perceive it that way. With regard to ethnicity, the small sample size of 136 combined with the wide diversity within categories detracted from the overall picture. In their own words, the authors lamented the need to combine the somewhat dissimilar Cuban-American and Puerto Rican-American categories under the Latin American category. They expressed the same regret with having to focus on only Japanese-American and Chinese-American under the Asian umbrella. While connection to both women and ethnicity was not made convincingly, one might look at Darlington and Mulvaney's book as a primer on a brave new world of power in the less savage information age. The synergies discussed with regard to peer relationships would serve well in the workplace as well as home. To be sure, their arguments about the new power model are most convincing at a more universal level than perhaps they themselves envisioned.

—Charlotte Yee

Bureau of Labor Statistics,
San Francisco region

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This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of current and past experiences. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 16–17, 44, and 48 Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 2004 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the March 2004 *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 50 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau's monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/cps/

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ces/

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments;* and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population ("household") Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation,**

prices, and productivity are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series, contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–25)

Household survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT DATA in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*. For a discussion of changes introduced in January 2003, see "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at: **http://www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf**).

Effective in January 2003, BLS began using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program to seasonally adjust national labor force data. This program replaced the X-11 ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. See "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003," in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at **http:www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf**) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons

holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory positions. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 278 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 84 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 issue of the *Review*. With the release in June 2003, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

Also in June 2003, the CES program introduced concurrent seasonal adjustment for the national establishment data. Under this methodology, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each new release of data. Concurrent seasonal adjustment incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. For additional information on all of the changes introduced in June 2003, see the the June 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and "Recent changes in the national Current Employment Statistics survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 3–13.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2003 data. For information on the revisions for the State data, see the March and May 2003 issues of *Employment and Earnings*, and "Recent changes in the State and Metropolitan Area CES survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 14–19.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Thus, fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691–6392 (table 10) or (202) 691–6559 (table 11).

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, WAGE, AND ESTABLISHMENT DATA in this section are derived from the quar-

terly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each UI-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the UI report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wage per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage

levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classificatiion System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past, the Covered Employment and Wage (CEW) program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in Federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed. Data in this table use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate. A complete list of metropolitan area definitions is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Document Sales, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161, telephone 1-800-553-6847.

OMB defines metropolitan areas in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. New England data in this table, however, are based on a county concept defined by OMB as New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) because county-level data are the most detailed available from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The NECMA is a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas in New England. The NECMA for a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) include: (1) the county containing the first-named city in that MSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSA, and (2) each additional county having at least half its population in the MSA in which first-named cities are in the county identified in step 1. The NECMA is officially defined areas that are meant to be used by statistical programs that can not use the regular metropolitan area definitions in New England.

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 26–32)

COMPENSATION AND WAGE DATA are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensa-

tion, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ect/

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691–6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 30 for medium and large private establishments and in table 31 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the incidence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ebs/

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of

workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 32.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

http:/www.bls.gov/cba/

Price Data

(Tables 2; 33–43)

PRICE DATA are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—December 2003 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 34. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of homeownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price

index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691–7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 44–47)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, nonenergy materials, and purchased business services.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of

owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 44–47 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691–5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity indexes measure the relationship between output and inputs for selected industries and industry groups, and thus reflect trends in industry efficiency over time. Industry measures include labor productivity, multifactor productivity, compensation, and unit labor costs.

The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series consist of the hours of all employees (production workers and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of the combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** used represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census, with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some trade and services industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691–5618.

International Comparisons

(Tables 48–50)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 48 and 49 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment—approximating U.S. concepts—for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the **labor force**, **employment**, and **unemployment**, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

The adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. An exception to this rule is that the Canadian statistics for 1976 onward are adjusted to cover ages 16 and older, whereas the age at which compulsory schooling ends remains at 15. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for

Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see "Unemployment, labor force trends, and layoff practices in 10 countries," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 3-12.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000), Canada (1976) France (1992), Germany (1991), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990–93 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the un-dercount. In 1997, revised population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly conparable with prior years. In 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with data for 1997 and earlier years. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

BLS recently introduced a new adjusted series for Canada. Beginning with the data for 1976, Canadian data are adjusted to more closely approximate U.S. concepts. Adjustments are made to the unemployed and labor force to exclude: (1) 15-year-olds; (2) passive jobseekers (persons only reading newspaper ads as their method of job search); (3) persons waiting to start a new job who did not seek work in the past 4 weeks; and (4) persons unavailable for work due to personal or family responsibilities. An adjustment is made to include full-tine students looking for full-time work. The impact of the adjustments was to lower the annual average unemployment rate by 0.1–0.4 percentage point in the 1980s and 0.4–1.0 percentage point in the 1990s.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.5 percentage point in 1995.

For Germany, the data for 1991 onward refer to unified Germany. Data prior to 1991 relate to the former West Germany. The impact of including the former East Germany was to increase the unemployment rate from 4.3 to 5.6 percent in 1991.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data. The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodology was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 48. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987–92 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992.

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the Swedish data to classify students who also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. In 1998, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 6.5 to 8.4 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 50 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend

comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. There are greater technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The 1977–97 output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977.

U.S. gross product originating is a chain-type annual-weighted series. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.) The Japanese value added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1997. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years).

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 43 and 45 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

Total labor hours refers to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

Denmark has not published estimates of average hours for 1994–97; therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993.

Total compensation (labor cost) includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. The measures are from the national accounts of each country, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France (for all years) and Italy (beginning 1970) refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products, and the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966.

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 51–52)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence

rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6180, or access the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/iif/

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A fatal work injury is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6175, or the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/iif/

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2002	2003	2001	2002				2003			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.6	66.2	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.1
Employment-population ratio	62.7	62.3	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.1	62.3
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9
Men	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1
16 to 24 years	12.8	13.4	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.6	14.0	13.8	13.1
25 years and older	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9
Women	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6
16 to 24 years	11.1	11.4	10.7	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.2	11.8	11.5	10.9
25 years and older	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	130,341	129,932	130,911	130,448	130,389	130,287	130,248	130,047	129,878	129,820	130,005
Total private	108,828	108,356	109,588	109,046	108,895	108,736	108,654	108,428	108,309	108,260	108,457
Goods-producing	22,557	21,817	23,222	22,867	22,638	22,466	22,252	22,025	21,848	21,718	21,677
Manufacturing	15,259	14,524	15,831	15,504	15,347	15,197	14,979	14,775	14,570	14,410	14,337
Service-providing	107,789	108,115	107,689	107,581	107,751	107,821	107,995	108,022	108,030	108,102	108,328
Average hours:											
Total private	33.9	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.7
Manufacturing	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.6
Overtime	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.5
Employment Cost Index[2]											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	3.4	3.8	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.6	1.4	.8	1.1	.5
Private industry workers	3.2	4.0	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4
Goods-producing[3]	3.7	4.0	.8	1.2	.9	.6	.9	1.8	.9	.7	.5
Service-providing[3]	3.1	4.0	.8	1.1	1.2	.6	.2	1.5	.8	1.1	.5
State and local government workers	4.1	3.3	.6	.6	.4	2.2	.9	.7	.4	1.7	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union	4.2	4.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7
Nonunion	3.2	3.9	.7	1.1	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	.8	1.0	.4

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

[3] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, household survey data reflect revised population controls. Nonfarm data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	2002	2003	2001	2002				2003			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data[1,2]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm	3.4	3.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.5
Private nonfarm	3.2	4.0	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.9	2.9	.7	.9	.8	.7	.4	1.0	.6	.9	.3
Private nonfarm	2.7	3.0	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.7	.8	.4
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	2.3	2.3	–.9	.7	.5	.6	-.1	1.8	–.3	–.2	–.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.2	3.2	–3.2	1.1	.2	.2	-.1	3.7	–.8	.3	.0
Finished consumer goods	4.2	4.2	–4.3	1.5	.4	.0	-.3	2.4	1.8	.3	.0
Capital equipment	.4	.4	.1	2.9	–.3	–.7	.6	.6	–.6	–.1	.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	4.6	4.6	–3.6	.9	1.1	1.1	.1	6.5	–2.1	–.1	.0
Crude materials	25.2	25.2	–12.2	8.0	37.1	1.9	6.5	28.0	–10.6	3.4	14.4
Productivity data[3]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	4.8	4.3	8.7	8.3	1.6	4.9	1.3	3.2	7.1	8.7	1.8
Nonfarm business sector	4.9	4.2	8.3	9.7	.8	4.5	1.5	3.1	6.1	9.5	2.7
Nonfinancial corporations[4]	5.0	–	10.8	4.4	6.2	4.8	4.0	2.1	9.6	8.6	–

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[4] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2002	2003				2002	2003			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	1.3	4.4	5.2	2.7	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.3
All persons, nonfarm business sector	1.4	3.7	4.8	3.4	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.6	1.4	.8	1.1	.5	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8
Private nonfarm	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4	3.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.0
Union	.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.6
Nonunion	.4	1.6	.8	1.0	.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.9
State and local governments	.9	.7	.4	1.7	.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.4	1.0	.6	.9	.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9
Private nonfarm	.3	1.1	.7	.8	.4	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0
Union	.8	.5	.7	.6	.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.4
Nonunion	.3	1.2	.7	.9	.2	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.1
State and local governments	.6	.4	.3	1.0	.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.1

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	217,570	221,168	220,114	220,317	220,540	220,768	221,014	221,252	221,507	221,779	222,039	222,279	222,509	222,161	222,357
Civilian labor force	144,863	146,510	145,898	145,818	146,377	146,462	146,917	146,652	146,622	146,610	146,892	147,187	146,878	146,863	146,471
Participation rate	66.6	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.5	66.3	66.2	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.1	65.9
Employed	136,485	137,736	137,318	137,300	137,578	137,505	137,673	137,604	137,693	137,644	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566	138,301
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.7	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.2	62.1	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.4	62.2
Unemployed	8,378	8,774	8,581	8,519	8,799	8,957	9,245	9,048	8,929	8,966	8,797	8,653	8,398	8,297	8,170
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	56.0
Not in the labor force	72,707	74,658	74,216	74,499	74,163	74,306	74,097	74,600	74,884	75,168	75,147	75,093	75,631	75,298	75,886
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	96,439	98,272	97,762	97,869	97,979	98,083	98,196	98,304	98,434	98,568	98,696	98,814	98,927	98,866	98,966
Civilian labor force	73,630	74,623	74,241	74,209	74,510	74,523	74,675	74,660	74,682	74,905	74,942	75,188	75,044	75,171	74,797
Participation rate	76.3	75.9	75.9	75.8	76.0	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.9	76.0	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.0	75.6
Employed	69,734	70,415	70,174	70,213	70,290	70,182	70,190	70,269	70,324	70,596	70,726	70,964	71,099	71,329	70,969
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.3	71.7	71.8	71.7	71.7	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.4	71.6	71.7	71.8	71.9	72.1	71.7
Unemployed	3,896	4,209	4,068	3,995	4,220	4,341	4,485	4,391	4,358	4,309	4,216	4,224	3,945	3,842	3,828
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1
Not in the labor force	22,809	23,649	23,521	23,660	23,469	23,560	23,521	23,644	23,751	23,663	23,754	23,620	23,882	23,694	24,168
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	105,136	106,800	106,322	106,411	106,510	106,613	106,724	106,839	106,957	107,080	107,197	107,303	107,404	107,131	107,216
Civilian labor force	63,648	64,716	63,459	64,490	64,632	64,699	64,989	64,835	64,836	64,608	64,899	64,917	64,846	64,515	64,629
Participation rate	60.5	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.9	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.5	60.5	60.4	60.2	60.3
Employed	60,420	61,402	61,106	61,219	61,343	61,397	61,610	61,479	61,467	61,191	61,524	61,597	61,521	61,260	61,456
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.6	27.6	57.7	57.5	57.5	57.1	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.3
Unemployed	3,228	3,314	3,253	3,271	3,289	3,302	3,379	3,356	3,369	3,417	3,375	3,320	3,326	3,255	3,172
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
Not in the labor force	41,488	42,083	41,964	41,921	41,878	41,914	41,735	42,004	42,121	42,472	42,299	42,387	42,558	42,617	42,587
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	15,994	16,096	16,030	16,038	16,051	16,072	16,095	16,109	16,116	16,131	16,145	16,162	16,178	16,164	16,175
Civilian labor force	7,585	7,170	7,298	7,120	7,235	7,240	7,254	7,157	7,104	7,097	7,051	7,082	6,987	7,177	7,045
Participation rate	47.4	44.5	45.5	44.1	45.1	45.0	45.1	44.4	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.8	43.2	44.4	43.6
Employed	6,332	5,919	6,039	5,868	5,945	5,926	5,873	5,856	5,902	5,857	5,846	5,972	5,859	5,977	5,875
Employment-population ratio[2]	39.6	36.8	37.7	36.6	37.0	36.9	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.3	36.2	37.0	36.2	37.0	36.3
Unemployed	1,253	1,251	1,260	1,252	1,290	1,314	1,381	1,301	1,202	1,240	1,205	1,109	1,128	1,200	1,170
Unemployment rate	16.5	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.9	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.6
Not in the labor force	8,409	8,926	8,751	8,918	8,816	8,832	8,841	8,952	9,012	9,034	9,094	9,080	9,191	8,987	9,130
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	179,783	181,292	180,599	180,728	180,873	181,021	181,184	181,341	181,512	181,696	181,871	182,032	182,185	181,879	182,001
Civilian labor force	120,150	120,546	120,247	120,223	120,514	120,470	120,816	120,645	120,658	120,411	120,736	121,041	120,751	120,723	120,540
Participation rate	66.8	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.2
Employed	114,013	114,235	114,118	114,057	114,220	113,978	114,222	114,086	114,156	114,015	114,535	114,783	114,678	114,765	114,602
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.4	63.0	63.2	63.1	63.1	63.0	63.0	62.9	62.9	62.8	63.0	63.1	62.9	63.1	63.0
Unemployed	6,137	6,311	6,129	6,166	6,294	6,491	6,594	6,559	6,502	6,397	6,200	6,258	6,073	5,958	5,938
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9
Not in the labor force	59,633	60,746	60,352	60,505	60,359	60,551	60,368	60,696	60,854	61,285	61,135	60,991	61,434	61,156	61,460
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,578	25,686	25,519	25,552	25,587	25,624	25,664	25,702	25,742	25,784	25,825	25,860	25,894	25,867	25,900
Civilian labor force	16,565	16,526	16,417	16,359	16,521	16,614	16,655	16,563	16,585	166,67?	16,589	16,524	16,365	16,602	16,404
Participation rate	64.8	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.4	64.4	64.7	64.2	63.9	63.2	64.2	63.3
Employed	14,872	14,739	14,665	14,678	14,739	14,838	14,729	14,727	14,771	14,826	14,696	14,812	14,679	14,886	14,804
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.1	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.6	57.9	57.4	57.3	57.4	57.5	56.9	57.3	56.7	57.5	57.2
Unemployed	1,693	1,787	1,751	1,681	1,782	1,776	1,926	1,836	1,813	1,851	1,893	1,712	1,686	1,736	1,600
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	9.8
Not in the labor force	9,013	9,161	9,103	9,193	9,066	9,011	9,009	9,139	9,127	9,107	9,236	9,336	9,529	9,265	9,495

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2003										2004	
	2002	2003	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity														
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,963	27,551	27,191	27,291	27,391	27,494	27,597	27,701	27,808	27,913	28,016	28,116	27,619	27,705
Civilian labor force	17,943	18,813	18,604	18,779	18,763	18,840	18,770	18,843	18,877	18,940	19,125	19,035	18,811	18,693
Participation rate	69.1	68.3	68.4	68.8	68.5	68.5	68.0	68.0	67.9	67.9	68.3	67.7	68.1	67.5
Employed	16,590	17,372	17,173	17,350	17,247	17,290	17,247	173 83	17,456	17,556	17,709	17,784	17,441	17,303
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.9	63.1	63.2	63.6	63.0	62.9	62.5	62.8	62.8	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.2	62.5
Unemployed	1,353	1,441	1,431	1,428	1,516	1,550	1,523	1,460	1,421	1,383	1,416	1,250	1,370	1,389
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.6	7.3	7.4
Not in the labor force	8,020	8,738	8,587	8,512	8,628	8,654	8,828	8,858	8,931	8,974	8,891	9,082	8,807	9,012

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

[3] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2003										2004	
	2002	2003	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over	136,845	137,736	137,318	137,300	137,578	137,505	137,673	137,604	137,693	137,644	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566	138,501
Men	72,903	73,332	73,132	73,015	73,150	73,049	73,124	73,149	73,263	73,488	73,643	73,915	74,085	74,343	73,901
Women	63,582	64,404	64,186	64,285	64,427	64,456	64,548	64,455	64,431	64,155	64,452	64,618	64,394	64,223	64,400
Married men, spouse present	44,116	44,653	44,458	44,381	44,525	44,476	44,459	44,747	44,659	44,566	44,684	45,152	45,431	45,490	45,128
Married women, spouse present	34,155	34,695	34,546	34,527	34,634	34,494	34,627	34,648	34,684	34,612	34,993	35,076	35,034	34,585	34,502
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,213	4,701	4,711	4,662	4,758	4,610	4,615	4,661	4,498	4,896	4,800	4,880	4,788	4,714	4,437
Slack work or business conditions	2,788	3,118	3,107	3,100	3,172	3,069	3,136	3,113	3,063	3,185	3,030	3,226	3,205	2,996	2,865
Could only find part-time work	1,124	1,279	1,246	1,213	1,255	1,264	1,266	1,296	1,201	1,334	1,356	1,350	1,295	1,380	1,347
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,843	19,014	18,546	18,928	18,933	19,703	19,382	19,089	19,482	19,021	18,935	19,110	18,561	18,905	18,900
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,119	4,596	4,589	4,550	4,643	4,498	4,500	4,568	4,404	4,794	4,690	4,782	4,727	4,613	4,328
Slack work or business conditions	2,726	3,052	3,028	3,028	3,098	3,012	3,064	3,071	2,989	3,127	2,964	3,153	3,144	2,911	2,778
Could only find part-time work	1,114	1,264	1,234	1,193	1,249	1,236	1,244	1,273	1,191	1,335	1,349	1,353	1,279	1,399	1,340
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,487	18,658	18,353	18,580	18,571	18,653	18,930	18,651	19,016	18,633	18,628	18,752	18,367	18,636	18,691

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.8	6.0	8.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.5	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.9	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.6
Men, 20 years and older	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1
Women, 20 years and older	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
White, total[1]	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.5	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.3	16.2	15.7	15.1	15.1	14.3	14.3	14.8	14.1	15.2
Men, 16 to 19 years	15.9	17.1	17.1	17.8	17.4	17.1	17.6	17.9	16.5	17.6	15.9	16.8	16.3	14.0	15.5
Women, 16 to 19 years	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.1	13.2	13.6	14.8	13.3	13.7	12.6	12.6	11.5	13.1	14.2	14.9
Men, 20 years and older	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5
Women, 20 years and older	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2
Black or African American, total[1]	10.2	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	9.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.8	33.0	30.6	33.3	32.9	35.8	38.5	35.1	29.8	32.7	37.3	28.9	27.3	32.5	25.1
Men, 16 to 19 years	31.3	36.0	38.0	43.1	37.1	41.1	36.5	37.1	27.8	34.2	40.9	32.5	28.4	42.1	29.6
Women, 16 to 19 years	28.3	30.3	23.1	24.5	29.3	31.3	40.3	33.4	31.5	31.4	33.2	25.7	26.5	25.8	21.9
Men, 20 years and older	9.5	10.3	10.3	9.5	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.4
Women, 20 years and older	8.8	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.1	8.0	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.2	9.8	9.1	9.7	9.1	8.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.6	7.3	7.4
Married men, spouse present	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4
Married women, spouse present	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6
Full-time workers	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6
Part-time workers	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.4	8.8	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.8	8.5
High school graduates, no college[3]	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.0
Some college or associate degree	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9

[1] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[4] Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Less than 5 weeks	2,893	2,785	2,782	2,788	2,815	3,033	2,937	2,739	2,735	2,749	2,733	2,622	2,627	2,612	2,468
5 to 14 weeks	2,580	2,612	2,586	2,531	2,625	2,617	2,787	2,698	2,630	2,736	2,585	2,556	2,450	2,394	2,412
15 weeks and over	2,904	3,378	3,176	3,168	3,318	3,294	3,510	3,559	3,561	3,511	3,478	3,484	3,403	3,365	3,274
15 to 26 weeks	1,369	1,442	1,292	1,340	1,399	1,380	1,500	1,598	1,561	1,438	1,460	1,448	1,513	1,467	1,403
27 weeks and over	1,535	1,936	1,884	1,829	1,919	1,914	2,010	1,961	2,001	2,073	2,018	2,036	1,890	1,898	1,871
Mean duration, in weeks	16.6	19.2	18.7	18.1	19.4	19.2	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.6	19.4	20.0	19.6	19.8	20.3
Median duration, in weeks	9.1	10.1	9.5	9.7	10.1	10.1	11.7	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.3

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Job losers[1]	4,607	4,838	4,806	4,774	4,851	5,021	4,972	4,947	4,939	4,947	4,877	4,719	4,618	4,382	4,323
On temporary layoff	1,124	1,121	1,141	1,151	1,112	1,197	1,177	1,173	1,092	1,110	1,097	1,055	1,060	1,028	1,064
Not on temporary layoff	3,483	3,717	3,665	3,623	3,739	3,824	3,795	3,774	3,847	3,837	3,780	3,664	3,558	3,353	3,258
Job leavers	866	818	783	802	818	778	890	798	790	836	789	931	783	804	827
Reentrants	2,368	2,477	2,418	2,410	2,517	2,506	2,646	2,522	2,530	2,436	2,518	2,440	2,366	2,509	2,424
New entrants	536	641	589	620	633	635	642	661	650	684	653	619	694	681	676
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	55.0	55.1	55.9	55.5	55.0	56.2	54.3	55.4	55.4	55.6	55.2	54.2	54.6	52.3	52.4
On temporary layoff	13.4	12.8	13.3	13.4	12.6	13.4	12.9	13.1	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.9
Not on temporary layoff	41.6	42.4	42.5	42.1	42.4	42.8	41.5	42.3	43.2	43.1	42.8	42.1	42.0	40.0	39.8
Job leavers	10.3	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.3	8.7	9.7	8.9	8.9	9.4	8.9	10.7	9.3	9.6	10.0
Reentrants	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.0	28.9	28.2	28.4	27.4	28.5	28.0	28.0	30.0	29.4
New entrants	6.4	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.1	8.2	8.1	8.2
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Job leavers	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6
Reentrants	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4		.4	.5	.5

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total, 16 years and older	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
16 to 24 years	12.0	12.4	12.0	11.8	12.6	12.9	13.3	12.9	12.4	12.8	12.3	12.1	11.7	12.0	11.8
16 to 19 years	16.5	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.9	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.6
16 to 17 years	18.8	19.1	18.3	17.2	18.9	18.8	21.1	20.3	18.8	19.3	20.2	17.5	18.3	18.2	17.6
18 to 19 years	15.1	16.4	16.2	17.4	17.3	18.1	17.4	16.8	15.7	16.2	15.2	14.7	14.7	15.7	15.7
20 to 24 years	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.0	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.6	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.8	9.5
25 years and older	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7
55 years and older	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8
Men, 16 years and older	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.7
16 to 24 years	12.8	13.4	12.7	12.5	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.4	12.9	14.1	13.2	13.4	12.6	12.7	12.2
16 to 19 years	18.1	19.3	19.5	20.5	20.2	20.3	19.9	20.4	17.6	19.6	18.7	18.3	17.4	17.5	17.2
16 to 17 years	21.1	20.7	19.5	18.5	21.3	21.5	23.2	22.3	20.6	22.1	20.4	18.3	18.4	19.3	19.4
18 to 19 years	16.4	18.4	19.2	20.7	19.6	19.9	17.9	19.0	15.6	18.2	17.9	18.1	16.9	16.2	15.7
20 to 24 years	10.2	10.6	9.6	8.9	10.7	11.3	11.5	11.6	10.7	11.7	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.0
25 years and older	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.7
55 years and older	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.7
Women, 16 years and older	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5
16 to 24 years	11.1	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.4	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.7	11.3	11.2
16 to 19 years	14.9	15.6	15.0	14.8	15.5	16.0	18.2	15.9	16.2	15.2	15.4	13.0	14.7	15.9	16.0
16 to 17 years	16.6	17.5	17.1	15.9	16.8	16.3	19.1	18.3	17.0	16.5	20.1	16.6	18.2	17.1	15.9
18 to 19 years	13.8	14.2	13.1	14.1	14.9	16.3	16.8	14.5	15.8	14.1	12.5	11.1	12.2	15.2	15.6
20 to 24 years	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.0	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.9
25 years and older	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4
25 to 54 years	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.5
55 years and older[1]	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.9

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003[P]	Jan. 2004[P]	State	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003[P]	Jan 2004[P]
Alabama	5.7	5.8	6.0	Missouri	5.6	5.4	4.7
Alaska	7.9	8.1	7.3	Montana	4.6	4.8	4.6
Arizona	5.9	5.0	5.2	Nebraska	3.9	4.0	3.9
Arkansas	5.6	6.3	5.2	Nevada	5.2	4.7	4.5
California	6.8	6.5	6.1	New Hampshire	4.5	4.1	4.1
Colorado	6.0	5.9	5.6	New Jersey	6.0	5.6	5.5
Connecticut	5.2	5.5	4.7	New Mexico	6.0	6.4	5.7
Delaware	4.1	4.4	3.4	New York	6.3	6.3	6.5
District of Columbia	6.6	7.0	6.3	North Carolina	6.4	6.2	5.8
Florida	5.3	4.9	4.3	North Dakota	4.2	3.7	3.0
Georgia	5.0	4.3	4.3	Ohio	6.0	6.2	6.2
Hawaii	3.9	4.4	3.9	Oklahoma	5.2	5.6	5.0
Idaho	5.6	5.0	4.8	Oregon	7.9	7.6	7.7
Illinois	6.5	6.7	6.2	Pennsylvania	5.9	5.2	5.3
Indiana	4.9	5.1	5.0	Rhode Island	5.4	5.1	5.2
Iowa	4.1	4.6	4.1	South Carolina	6.5	6.7	6.3
Kansas	5.3	5.4	4.7	South Dakota	3.3	3.9	2.9
Kentucky	5.9	6.0	5.2	Tennessee	5.3	6.0	4.9
Louisiana	6.2	6.3	6.1	Texas	6.7	6.6	6.3
Maine	4.8	5.2	4.9	Utah	6.0	5.3	5.0
Maryland	4.3	4.6	4.3	Vermont	4.2	4.7	3.8
Massachusetts	5.6	5.9	5.6	Virginia	4.0	3.9	3.6
Michigan	6.6	7.6	6.6	Washington	7.3	7.3	6.5
Minnesota	4.8	5.2	4.6	West Virginia	6.2	5.6	5.2
Mississippi	6.6	5.6	5.6	Wisconsin	5.8	5.4	5.0
				Wyoming	4.5	4.3	3.9

[P] = preliminary

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

State	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003[P]	Jan. 2004[P]	State	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003[P]	Jan. 2004[P]
Alabama	2,117,946	2,162,990	2,169,680	Missouri	2,998,883	3,030,640	3,000,391
Alaska	327,002	335,804	342,716	Montana	468,760	478,518	481,182
Arizona	2,679,181	2,699,410	2,699,410	Nebraska	968,569	979,976	987,485
Arkansas	1,274,387	1,259,215	1,307,614	Nevada	1,132,699	1,150,128	1,172,603
California	17,430,958	17,486,970	17,556,519	New Hampshire	711,270	725,290	725,915
Colorado	2,460,484	2,487,069	2,499,395	New Jersey	4,365,883	4,387,616	4,402,615
Connecticut	1,806,330	1,797,420	1,793,685	New Mexico	888,030	903,386	897,543
Delaware	415,657	417,993	421,058	New York	9,372,356	9,289,261	9,318,072
District of Columbia	301,443	298,942	303,265	North Carolina	4,183,384	4,250,719	4,203,247
Florida	8,111,673	8,205,795	8,280,624	North Dakota	345,302	346,506	347,360
Georgia	4,364,801	4,441,197	4,417,501	Ohio	5,881,488	5,922,770	5,891,862
Hawaii	608,663	627,450	627,883	Oklahoma	1,697,475	1,689,352	1,697,912
Idaho	689,255	695,335	697,363	Oregon	1,856,237	1,854,830	1,869,902
Illinois	6,320,407	6,342,015	6,388,383	Pennsylvania	6,229,118	6,133,800	6,199,924
Indiana	3,183,328	3,188,712	3,208,724	Rhode Island	570,085	572,900	568,560
Iowa	1,634,354	1,600,185	1,621,298	South Carolina	1,980,739	2,012,586	2,041,620
Kansas	1,425,491	1,440,239	1,462,660	South Dakota	422,638	427,382	421,951
Kentucky	1,941,105	1,963,605	1,979,933	Tennessee	2,918,211	2,910,505	2,933,792
Louisiana	2,021,225	2,050,789	2,039,106	Texas	10,817,402	10,963,171	10,967,970
Maine	687,296	699,421	699,496	Utah	1,175,404	1,193,431	1,201,292
Maryland	2,901,391	2,908,664	2,951,348	Vermont	350,768	350,827	353,568
Massachusetts	3,446,650	3,393,488	3,422,623	Virginia	3,752,888	3,786,980	3,831,366
Michigan	5,006,748	5,050,265	5,074,088	Washington	3,138,431	3,154,737	3,157,825
Minnesota	2,917,992	2,928,506	2,943,528	West Virginia	793,835	778,277	797,084
Mississippi	1,301,064	1,312,731	1,311,043	Wisconsin	3,052,698	3,085,412	3,114,987
				Wyoming	273,785	281,945	278,311

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the data base.

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003[P]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
TOTAL NONFARM	130,341	129,932	130,031	129,921	129,901	129,873	129,859	129,814	129,789	129,856	129,944	130,027	130,035	130,132	130,153
TOTAL PRIVATE	108,828	108,356	108,406	108,305	108,304	108,332	108,292	108,253	108,209	108,317	108,384	108,483	108,491	108,594	108,594
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,557	21,817	22,005	21,949	21,880	21,859	21,805	21,744	21,712	21,697	21,674	21,686	21,668	21,688	21,663
Natural resources and mining	583	571	574	571	568	570	573	571	569	568	569	571	570	569	571
Logging	70.4	68.4	70.1	69.2	68.4	68.7	69.7	68.2	67.5	67.4	67.9	67.6	65.9	64.6	63.8
Mining	512.2	502.3	506.4	501.6	499.9	501.6	503.2	502.7	501.8	500.8	501.5	503.4	504.3	504.8	506.7
Oil and gas extraction	121.9	122.9	120.5	121.2	122.3	122.9	123.7	123.5	123.2	123.6	124.1	123.9	124.6	126.6	127.6
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	210.6	202.7	202.1	201.9	201.9	202.6	203.3	204.3	203.6	201.6	202.1	202.4	69.8	69.9	70.3
Coal mining	74.4	70.4	70.8	70.7	70.8	70.6	70.9	71.6	70.7	69.2	69.6	69.5	69.8	69.9	70.3
Support activities for mining	179.8	176.8	180.8	178.5	175.7	176.1	176.2	174.9	175.0	175.6	175.3	177.1	177.7	178.0	178.7
Construction	6,716	6,722	6,661	6,661	6,689	6,715	6,718	6,721	6,739	6,754	6,754	6,771	6,774	6,808	6,784
Construction of buildings	1,574.8	1,576.1	1,570.6	1,571.4	1,578.1	1,578.5	1,572.3	1,566.4	1,570.0	1,577.7	1,579.4	1,583.9	1,585.1	1,591.2	1,588.6
Heavy and civil engineering	930.6	910.8	909.1	898.1	900.0	905.2	907.3	910.6	913.9	915.2	910.8	918.8	920.7	927.9	923.9
Specialty trade contractors	4,210.4	4,235.5	4,181.0	4,191.3	4,211.3	4,230.8	4,238.8	4,244.1	4,255.5	4,260.9	4,263.7	4,268.6	4,268.4	4,289.1	4,271.0
Manufacturing	15,259	14,524	14,770	14,717	14,623	14,574	14,514	14,452	14,404	14,375	14,351	14,344	14,324	14,311	14,308
Production workers	10,766	10,200	10,406	10,346	10,263	10,233	10,181	10,136	10,104	10,077	10,058	10,048	10,044	10,029	10,015
Durable goods	9,483	8,970	9,129	9,092	9,025	8,993	8,958	8,908	8,886	8,867	8,854	8,874	8,868	8,867	8,875
Production workers	6,529	6,157	6,282	6,244	6,188	6,168	6,142	6,104	6,099	6,077	6,066	6,089	6,079	6,077	6,071
Wood products	554.9	536.0	541.4	537.4	537.8	536.1	533.3	532.4	528.9	531.8	533.4	536.3	536.6	536.4	539
Nonmetallic mineral products	516.0	492.7	498.3	497.1	494.1	494.8	494.8	760.8	490.2	488	486.6	489.7	487.5	492.3	488.5
Primary metals	509.4	476.7	491.4	489.3	485.8	481.3	475.8	472.1	470.6	466.3	463.4	464.1	464.6	461.9	461.4
Fabricated metal products	1,548.5	1,478.5	1,498.4	1,494.5	1,487.6	1,480.6	1,474.4	1,468.4	1,465.6	1,461.1	1,461.3	1,468.1	1,471.2	1,473.7	1,477.9
Machinery	1,229.5	1,153.5	1,176.9	1,169.3	1,161.2	1,155.2	1,149.9	1,145.5	1,140.8	1,139.4	1,137.0	1,142.5	1,140.4	1,137.9	1,138.0
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,507.2	1,360.9	1,397.3	1,388.6	1,377.5	1,366.4	1,359.3	1,348.7	1,343.8	1,339.2	1,332.8	1,334.4	1,332.2	1,335.5	1,334.5
Computer and peripheral equipment	250.0	225.7	232.2	231.3	231.1	228.4	227.3	224.0	222.5	221.9	219.3	219.1	217.8	219.9	219.4
Communications equipment	185.8	157.0	162.4	160.6	158.7	157.4	156.3	155.8	155.0	154.1	1 53.9	154.4	153.0	154.9	155.3
Semiconductors and electronic components	524.5	461.9	475.8	472.2	468.6	464.3	461.5	457.9	456.2	453.3	449.4	451.2	451.3	450.7	451.8
Electronic instruments	450.0	429.2	436.0	434.9	430.9	429.0	426.9	424.7	425.2	425.5	425.1	425.2	425.3	423.3	422.7
Electrical equipment and appliances	496.5	459.8	472.2	469.3	465.7	461.0	459.7	457.7	453.8	452.1	450.8	450.9	451.2	449.7	448.5
Transportation equipment	1,828.9	1,775.4	1,799.3	1,793.6	1,772.3	1,780.1	1,775.0	1,759.8	1,766.5	1,765.6	1,765.5	1,766.5	1,762.7	1,761.2	1,766.2
Furniture and related products	604.1	573.4	580.2	581.9	574.6	572.5	571.1	572.6	568.1	568.0	568.2	568.9	569.3	570.0	570.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	688.3	662.7	673.2	670.9	668.7	665.2	664.3	660.2	657.9	655.9	655.2	652.7	651.9	650.3	650.4
Nondurable goods	5,775	5,555	5,641	5,625	5,598	5,581	5,556	5,544	5,518	5,508	5,497	5,470	5,456	5,444	5,433
Production workers	4,239	4,043	4,124	4,102	4,075	4,065	4,039	4,032	4,005	4,000	3,992	3,959	3,965	3,952	3,944
Food manufacturing	1,525.7	1,518.6	1,717.5	1,517.3	1,517.3	1,517.2	1,517.8	1,522.1	1,523.8	1,526.0	1,528.2	1,508.3	1,506.3	1,498.7	1,496.6
Beverages and tobacco products	207.4	200.5	203.2	202.2	200.6	201.0	2..04	200.7	201.0	200.2	201.0	198.3	198.3	197.9	196.3
Textile mills	290.9	260.3	276.6	274.2	270.4	265.6	262.9	256.9	251.8	250.2	247.0	245.1	241.0	238.7	236.4
Textile product mills	194.6	179.9	187.8	187.2	184.8	182.7	181.6	178.7	170.7	173.7	172.6	175.2	174.3	176.9	175.7
Apparel	359.7	312.6	331.2	326.8	321.7	318.5	313.2	307.5	304.0	299.8	299.7	297.7	297.7	296.0	297.2
Leather and allied products	50.2	45.2	47.1	46.8	46.3	45.7	44.2	44.9	44.3	44.2	43.7	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.3
Paper and paper products	546.6	519.1	527.9	525.0	523.0	520.9	519.2	516.3	515.1	513.8	513.3	511.7	510.3	509.7	508.3
Printing and related support activities	706.6	680.0	685.5	685.7	683.7	683.8	682.2	681.1	678.8	676.2	673.3	673.1	670.1	669.9	668.0
Petroleum and coal products	118.1	114.6	117.4	116.8	115.5	115.5	114.8	114.6	113.8	112.9	112.6	112.0	112.4	114.2	112.9
Chemicals	927.5	908.0	918.3	916.2	913.9	912.0	907.9	908.2	905.4	902.7	899.1	897.6	895.9	892.7	894.0
Plastics and rubber products	848.0	815.9	828.5	826.9	820.7	818.0	811.8	813.1	808.8	808.4	806.3	806.5	805.8	804.6	803.4
SERVICE-PROVIDING	107,784	108,115	108,026	107,972	108,021	108,014	108,054	108,070	108,077	108,159	108,270	108,341	108,367	108,444	108,490
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	86,271	86,539	86,401	86,356	86,424	86,473	86,487	86,509	82,497	86,620	86,710	86,797	86,823	86,906	86,931
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,497	25,275	25,352	25,328	25,326	25,302	25,266	25,225	25,225	25,252	25,272	25,261	25,211	25,287	253
Wholesale trade	5,652.3	5,605.7	5,628.7	5,628.3	5,625.8	5,618.4	5,608.6	5,596.8	5,589.0	5,585.1	5,581.6	5,592.7	5,598.4	5,607.2	5,607.3
Durable goods	3,007.9	2,949.4	2,967.1	2,961.2	2,958.1	2,953.4	2,948.4	2,942.5	2,936.2	2,932.1	2,932.0	2,943.9	2,945.8	2,953.3	5,964.5
Nondurable goods	2,015.0	2,002.0	2,011.5	2,013.0	2,013.1	2,009.7	2,005.1	2,001.6	1,997.9	1,995.9	1,992.4	1,989.2	1,991.8	1,992.3	1,990.8
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	629.4	654.3	650.1	654.1	654.6	655.3	655.1	652.7	651.9	6657.1	657.2	659.6	660.8	661.6	662.0
Retail trade	15,025.1	14,912.0	14,924.8	14,911.6	14,929.4	14,917.4	14,908.0	14,896.5	14,911.6	14,926.8	14,948.1	14,921.7	14,876.0	14,936.3	14,949.0
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,879.4	1,883.6	1,876.2	1,974.3	1,875.9	1,880.1	1,881.7	1,883.7	1,883.5	1,889.8	1,889.7	1,892.9	1,893.7	1,894.8	1,898.9
Automobile dealers	1,252.8	1,255.1	1,250.5	1,249.4	1,249.8	1,252.4	1,254.8	1,256.9	1,257.0	1,259.7	1,259.6	1,258.9	1,259.5	1,261.2	1,263.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	538.7	542.9	546.7	543.5	543.8	541.2	543.1	540.1	538.0	539.7	540.2	544.8	547.2	545.1	544.5
Electronics and appliance stores	525.3	512.3	516.2	513.2	513.3	512.2	511.3	507.2	507.4	506.7	506.5	512.8	511.9	507.6	507.9

See notes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003[P]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,176.5	1,191.1	1,176.5	1,173.7	1,180.5	1,182.1	1,187.4	1,188.3	1,194.7	1,203.4	1,204.0	1,210.0	1,209.5	1,221.6	1,227.0
Food and beverage stores	2,881.6	2,840.7	2,852.8	2,854.0	2,853.2	2,856.5	2,847.3	2,835.6	2,833.6	2,829.4	2,838.7	2,821.4	2,813.9	2,830.5	2,836.0
Health and personal care stores	938.8	943.1	937.7	937.3	940.3	940.3	943.2	941.4	941.0	943.1	948.3	951.6	952.6	955.1	957.0
Gasoline stations	895.9	879.9	883.2	881.7	884.7	883.8	882.6	877.9	881.4	877.9	873.8	875.2	871.1	874.1	871.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,312.5	1,296.6	1,292.1	1,296.8	1,303.4	1,296.6	1,293.1	1,294.0	1,294.8	1,295.6	1,302.6	1,297.1	1,301.0	1,302.3	1,308.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	661.3	645.2	652.9	651.2	649.0	648.0	644.8	644.1	642.5	642.8	642.0	641.6	633.2	636.0	636.7
General merchandise stores[1]	2,812.0	2,815.1	2,816.9	2,815.8	2,816.8	2,811.8	2,811.2	2,820.4	2,834.9	2,839.9	2,842.9	2,826.4	2,793.4	2,817.7	2,812.8
Department stores	1,684.0	1,618.7	1,638.8	1,628.8	1,618.8	1,613.5	1,612.2	1,613.7	1,622.3	1,623.7	1,623.5	1,612.6	1,601.3	1,594.8	1,587.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	959.5	934.1	940.9	939.2	938.7	936.3	934.7	934.0	931.9	931.7	933.5	930.9	924.4	927.6	923.5
Nonstore retailers	443.7	427.5	432.7	430.9	429.8	428.5	427.6	429.8	427.9	426.8	425.9	417.3	424.1	423.9	425.2
Transportation and warehousing	4,223.6	4,176.6	4,214.0	4,204.3	4,187.7	4,185.8	4,171.6	4,153.6	4,148.4	4,160.8	4,162.9	4,168.0	4,157.0	4,163.7	4,158.3
Air transportation	563.5	527.2	556.7	550.5	537.1	532.6	523.0	513.8	512.4	511.8	506.1	511.5	512.9	509.3	510.6
Rail transportation	217.8	215.4	215.1	214.7	215.4	215.2	216.0	216.1	213.8	215.6	215.2	215.5	215.5	215.4	215.6
Water transportation	52.6	52.5	53.5	53.4	52.7	53.4	53.1	53.1	52.9	51.5	52.5	50.9	50.0	49.5	47.8
Truck transportation	1,339.3	1,327.8	1,325.3	1,329.0	1,322.0	1,322.0	1,324.6	1,324.3	1,329.6	1,328.7	1,329.3	1,335.7	1,338.7	1,342.0	1,342.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	380.8	380.4	380.8	376.4	383.2	381.1	378.3	372.8	371.2	380.7	389.2	385.7	385.0	382.7	380.5
Pipeline transportation	41.7	40.0	40.8	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.4	40.1	39.5	39.3	39.0	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	25.6	28.0	24.8	26.5	27.6	28.5	29.1	29.1	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.7	29.4	29.8	30.6
Support activities for transportation	524.7	516.3	520.4	518.5	514.8	520.7	517.1	513.4	512.2	515.4	514.3	512.4	511.6	512.2	511.8
Couriers and messengers	560.9	566.7	569.3	570.8	570.5	569.0	569.4	569.5	566.7	566.5	565.0	564.7	559.0	564.6	562.4
Warehousing and storage	516.7	522.3	527.3	523.5	523.5	522.5	520.6	521.4	521.2	522.4	522.6	524.2	516.1	519.6	517.8
Utilities	596.2	580.8	584.9	583.4	582.8	580.7	577.8	578.1	578.8	578.9	579.2	578.9	579.3	579.8	580.2
Information	3,395	3,198	3,233	3,221	3,214	3,203	3,194	3,188	3,174	3,175	3,166	3,172	3,175	3,162	3,164
Publishing industries, except Internet	964.1	926.5	938.8	935.9	932.4	928.8	926.4	922.7	922.0	919.3	918.0	918.4	917.4	914.0	912.5
Motion picture and sound recording industries	387.9	376.2	370.5	371.3	371.6	374.8	374.2	376.6	369.9	375.4	373.4	382.7	385.2	378.8	382.1
Broadcasting, except Internet	334.1	327.0	326.4	327.0	327.1	326.7	326.3	326.5	325.5	327.6	326.0	327.0	329.5	329.1	330.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting	33.7	30.0	30.1	30.1	29.9	29.1	29.5	30.1	30.0	30.1	29.9	30.4	30.4	31.0	32.1
Telecommunications	1,186.5	1,082.6	1,108.4	1,098.6	1,095.4	1,088.3	1,082.0	1,075.3	1,071.3	1,069.4	1,065.2	1,062.2	1,061.2	1,060.4	1,056.7
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	441.0	407.5	410.9	409.6	408.6	407.9	408.0	409.5	407.6	405.4	404.8	402.6	402.6	400.6	403.5
Other information services	47.3	48.1	48.2	48.1	48.6	47.8	47.5	47.3	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.2	48.2	47.6	47.4
Financial activities	7,847	7,974	7,933	7,945	7,968	7,987	7,988	7,995	7,996	8,004	7,990	7,985	7,981	7,978	7,987
Finance and insurance	5,817.3	5,920.5	5,894.4	5,902.9	5,919.4	5,934.8	5,933.8	5,936.8	5,936.8	5,945.6	5,930.2	5,922.7	5,916.5	5,915.2	5,923.9
Monetary authorities—central bank	23.4	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.4
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,686.0	2,785.7	2,755.6	2,783.5	2,777.0	2,796.9	2,797.6	2,802.6	2,806.0	2,808.1	2,801.0	2,790.3	2,783.3	2,783.0	2,784.0
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,733.0	1,752.0	1,742.4	1,745.0	1,748.0	1,752.0	1,752.2	1,755.1	1,756.0	1,757.9	1,760.1	1,758.1	1,757.1	1,759.6	1,764.5
Commercial banking	1,278.1	1,281.0	1,278.4	1,279.1	1,280.0	1,281.7	1,281.5	1,283.2	1,283.9	1,283.6	1,284.4	1,280.5	1,278.9	1,280.0	1,252.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	789.4	764.4	768.8	764.6	762.6	761.1	760.7	760.4	758.7	761.7	762.0	769.1	771.9	773.3	777.0
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,233.2	2,266.1	2,263.9	2,268.5	2,274.2	2,271.7	2,271.3	2,269.7	2,268.7	2,271.9	2,264.7	2,261.2	2,258.1	2,256.6	2,259.9
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	85.4	81.7	83.3	83.4	82.8	82.3	81.5	81.4	80.8	81.3	80.0	79.6	80.7	79.9	80.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,029.8	2,053.5	2,038.7	2,041.7	2,048.8	2,051.9	2,053.8	2,057.8	2,058.8	2,057.9	2,060.2	2,062.7	2,064.0	2,063.2	2,062.7
Real estate	1,352.9	1,384.4	1,373.3	1,376.8	1,382.2	1,383.0	1,382.4	1,385.3	1,386.6	1,388.8	1,390.6	1,394.5	1,395.7	1,397.5	1,397.3
Rental and leasing services	649.1	640.7	638.8	637.9	638.9	640.4	642.8	643.9	643.4	639.8	639.9	639.0	638.3	635.8	635.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	27.6	28.4	26.5	27.0	27.7	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.3	29.7	29.2	30.0	29.9	30.2
Professional and business services	15,976	15,998	15,906	15,871	15,897	15,943	15,967	16,021	15,998	16,051	16,070	16,114	16,159	16,149	16,159
Professional and technical services[1]	6,675.6	6,624.0	6,635.4	6,626.1	6,631.3	6,616.7	6,606.5	6,585.7	6,578.1	6,606.3	6,624.1	6,647.9	6,669.3	6,654.5	6,657.1
Legal services	1,115.3	1,136.8	1,133.8	1,136.1	1,138.3	1,136.9	1,137.4	1,135.0	1,133.8	1,136.6	1,140.4	1,142.9	1,140.5	1,138.7	1,137.4
Accounting and bookkeeping services	837.3	815.8	837.8	827.7	818.1	808.8	802.0	800.7	800.7	802.5	801.5	810.6	826.6	814.6	812.2
Architectural and engineering services	1,246.1	1,228.2	1,231.3	1,228.7	1,227.5	1,225.1	1,220.8	1,224.6	1,222.0	1,230.1	1,230.9	1,233.9	1,235.2	1,235.1	1,238.2

See notes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,152.8	1,108.7	1,113.2	1,110.3	1,117.9	1,115.1	1,112.4	1,100.7	1,094.5	1,103.3	1,107.0	1,105.7	1,105.7	1,103.8	1,101.1
Management and technical consulting services	734.4	747.3	742.3	742.8	741.5	743.2	741.6	742.5	744.2	749.3	755.6	760.6	764.0	764.2	766.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,705.4	1,675.4	1,680.2	1,679.2	1,679.1	1,677.5	1,374.9	1,680.3	1,671.4	1,671.7	1,669.1	1,671.6	1,670.2	1,674.9	1,671.7
Administrative and waste services	7,595.2	7,698.4	7,590.4	7,565.8	7,586.6	7,648.7	7,685.9	7,754.7	7,748.1	7,773.1	7,776.3	7,794.5	7,819.2	7,819.9	7,829.7
Administrative and support services[1]	7,276.8	7,376.5	7,269.9	7,246.3	7,262.8	7,325.9	7,364.8	7,426.5	7,427.0	7,451.6	7,456.0	7,473.7	7,496.3	7,478.1	7,507.2
Employment services[1]	3,246.5	3,335.7	3,261.4	3,240.2	3,229.3	3,276.1	3,314.6	3,369.6	3,366.2	3,389.1	3,402.0	3,427.6	3,461.3	3,465.0	3,485.9
Temporary help services	2,193.7	2,242.6	2,176.6	2,163.7	2,159.1	2,199.7	2,235.4	2,248.8	2,262.3	2,287.2	2,291.7	2,319.4	2,355.3	2,342.2	2,374.2
Business support services	756.6	747.5	744.2	745.7	746.8	748.3	747.8	744.2	748.7	753.2	753.2	746.7	745.1	739.1	739.2
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,606.1	1,632.0	1,610.6	1,607.0	1,621.5	1,628.8	1,634.8	1,643.8	1,648.4	1,645.2	1,639.6	1,639.4	1,635.9	1,632.5	1,626.2
Waste management and remediation services	318.3	321.9	320.5	319.5	323.8	322.8	321.1	328.2	321.1	321.5	320.3	320.8	322.9	321.8	322.5
Educational and health services	16,199	16,576	16,465	16,488	16,538	16,564	16,576	16,568	16,591	16,672	16,678	16,705	16,731	16,743	16,756
Educational services	2,642.8	2,688.6	2,673.7	2,672.1	2,687.1	2,692.0	2,677.7	2,676.4	2,673.9	2,689.1	2,707.7	2,723.1	2,728.0	2,729.4	2,730.2
Health care and social assistance	13,555.7	13,887.5	13,791.3	13,815.9	13,851.0	13,872.3	13,898.4	13,891.3	13,916.8	13,933.3	13,970.0	13,981.5	14,003.2	14,013.3	14,025.9
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,633.2	4,775.8	4,728.2	4,739.2	4,751.8	4,763.2	4,777.3	4,783.4	4,791.9	4,792.8	4,812.8	4,818.7	4,831.0	4,837.9	4,847.3
Offices of physicians	1,967.8	2,003.8	1,987.8	1,990.7	1,992.1	1,996.3	2,001.0	2,004.6	2,007.1	2,008.2	2,018.5	2,023.3	2,030.0	2,031.6	2,032.8
Outpatient care centers	413.0	423.1	421.6	422.9	422.4	422.8	425.0	422.8	423.5	422.9	423.3	426.4	425.0	428.8	430.6
Home health care services	679.8	727.0	709.2	714.0	722.9	725.7	729.7	732.0	733.7	732.8	737.7	735.7	739.9	738.1	737.7
Hospitals	4,159.6	4,252.2	4,224.9	4,233.4	4,244.1	4,249.7	4,259.8	4,247.4	4,260.2	4,264.4	4,268.9	4,278.1	4,283.9	4,288.1	4,283.5
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,743.3	2,784.4	2,771.9	2,774.7	2,781.4	2,784.6	2,786.7	2,784.2	2,787.7	2,789.3	2,794.2	2,792.8	2,793.0	2,789.8	2,787.2
Nursing care facilities	1,573.2	1,582.7	1,580.7	1,580.4	1,582.3	1,583.9	1,586.1	1,582.8	1,580.5	1,583.1	1,585.2	1,584.1	1,581.7	1,578.7	1,576.7
Social assistance[1]	2,019.7	2,075.2	2,066.3	2,068.6	2,073.7	2,074.8	2,074.6	2,076.3	2,080.0	2,086.8	2,094.1	2,091.9	2,095.3	2,097.5	2,107.9
Child day care services	744.1	760.5	756.0	756.4	757.9	758.2	756.5	761.1	764.5	765.8	771.6	766.3	770	767.3	774.9
Leisure and hospitality	11,986	12,125	12,776	12,107	12,084	12,078	12,097	12,118	12,117	12,126	12,147	12,178	12,192	12,211	12,202
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,782.6	1,801.1	1,815.9	1,807.8	1,792.9	1,794.3	1,792.1	1,797.7	1,795.0	1,794.4	1,796.9	1,799.4	1,795.2	1,796.1	1,785.4
Performing arts and spectator sports	363.7	370.4	373.4	377.0	377.3	370.9	366.6	366.2	366.7	372.0	369.6	371.7	368.8	367.5	364.3
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	114.0	114.2	115.3	114.8	113.3	114.3	114.3	114.6	114.5	113.4	114.2	113.3	113.1	113.5	113.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,305.0	1,316.6	1,327.2	1,316.0	1,302.3	1,309.1	1,311.2	1,316.9	1,313.8	1,309.0	1,313.1	1,314.4	1,313.3	1,315.1	1,307.6
Accommodations and food services	10,203.2	10,324.4	10,299.9	10,299.6	10,290.7	10,283.8	10,305.1	10,319.9	10,321.8	10,331.7	10,350.4	10,378.9	10,396.3	10,414.4	10,416.6
Accommodations	1,778.6	1,765.0	1,797.5	1,786.7	1,759.4	1,751.1	1,756.0	1,762.5	1,755.0	1,739.1	1,733.7	1,751.7	1,763.0	1,753.4	1,751.1
Food services and drinking places	8,424.6	8,559.4	8,502.4	8,512.9	8,531.3	8,562.7	8,549.1	8,557.4	8,566.8	8,592.6	8,616.7	8,627.2	8,633.3	8,661.0	8,665.5
Other services	5,372	5,392	5,396	9,396	5,397	5,396	5,399	5,394	5,396	5,390	5,387	5,382	5,374	5,376	5,368
Repair and maintenance	1,246.9	1,236.5	1,234.0	1,233.3	1,235.9	1,235.2	1,238.9	1,238.7	1,242.4	1,240.4	1,237.6	1,234.4	1,228.5	1,232.9	1,229.3
Personal and laundry services	1,257.2	1,257.9	1,263.8	1,262.2	1,260.1	1,259.9	1,258.5	1,258.8	1,257.3	1,252.7	1,254.6	1,254.1	1,250.2	1,249.4	1,247.7
Membership associations and organizations	2,867.8	2,897.9	2,898.4	2,900.2	2,901.0	2,901.1	2,902.0	2,896.3	2,895.9	2,896.5	2,895.2	2,893.9	2,895.7	2,893.6	2,891.2
Government	21,513	21,576	21,625	21,616	21,597	21,541	21,567	21,561	21,580	21,539	21,560	21,544	21,544	21,538	21,559
Federal	2,767	2,766	2,787	2,789	2,768	2,769	2,763	2,758	2,750	2,747	2,736	2,723	2,720	2,724	2,721
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,923.8	1,947.2	1,968.8	1,972.7	1,952.5	1,953.9	1,949.6	1,947.8	1,942.2	1,942.1	1,932.9	1,924.9	1,928.9	1,930.7	1,929.1
U.S. Postal Service	842.4	809.1	818.6	816.5	815.2	815.2	813.0	810.2	808.0	804.8	803.3	798.1	791.4	793.0	791.6
State	5,029	5,017	5,028	5,024	5,020	5,013	4,996	4,990	4,997	5,019	5,031	5,023	5,027	5,016	5,036
Education	2,242.8	2,266.4	2,260.1	2,258.7	2,259.7	2,256.5	2,247.9	2,249.0	2,258.7	2,278.8	2,290.4	2,282.5	2,285.7	2,273.9	2,291.7
Other State government	2,786.3	2,750.7	2,767.6	2,765.1	2,720.4	2,756.4	2,748.0	2,740.8	2,738.2	2,740.4	2,740.4	2,740.0	2,740.9	2,741.7	2,741.5
Local	13,718	13,803	13,810	13,803	13,809	13,759	13,808	13,813	13,833	13,773	13,793	13,798	13,797	13,798	13,802
Education	7,654.4	7,698.3	7,701.5	7,698.8	7,700.6	7,657.2	7,707.1	7,721.2	7,742.4	7,673.9	7,687.0	7,684.5	7,687.1	7,686.6	7,690.9
Other local government	6,063.2	6,104.3	6,108.3	6,106.2	6,107.9	6,102.0	6,101.1	6,091.5	6,090.1	6,099.3	6,105.9	6,113.1	6,109.7	6,111.6	6,111.2

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.8	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.9	39.4	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.2
Natural resources and mining	43.2	43.6	43.5	44.2	43.3	43.8	43.6	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.7	43.9	43.6	44.3	43.7
Construction	38.4	38.4	37.7	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.1	38.5	38.5
Manufacturing	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.0
Overtime hours	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Durable goods	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.5
Overtime hours	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Wood products	39.9	40.4	40.0	40.1	40.0	39.9	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.6	41.9	42.3	42.1	41.8	42.1	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.5
Primary metals	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.1	42.3	42.0	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0	43.0
Fabricated metal products	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.8	41.3	41.1
Machinery	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.9	40.4	40.7	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.7	41.9
Computer and electronic products	39.7	40.4	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.8	41.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.1	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.1	40.3	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.7
Transportation equipment	42.5	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.3	40.7	42.0	41.9	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.9	39.7	39.6	39.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.9	38.5	39.1	38.9
Nondurable goods	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.1	40.2
Overtime hours	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Food manufacturing	39.6	39.3	39.2	39.6	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.5	39.3
Beverage and tobacco products	39.4	39.1	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.9	39.1	40.0	40.7
Textile mills	40.6	39.1	39.7	39.4	39.0	38.5	38.8	37.7	38.7	39.0	39.1	40.0	39.7	39.9	39.9
Textile product mills	39.2	39.6	39.2	39.1	38.5	39.1	39.0	39.8	40.0	40.7	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.5	40.1
Apparel	36.7	35.6	35.7	35.8	35.6	35.4	35.1	34.6	34.8	35.1	35.8	36.2	35.8	35.6	36.1
Leather and allied products	37.5	39.3	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.2	38.8	39.7	38.9	38.4	38.9	39.3	40.3	39.8	39.5
Paper and paper products	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.5	41..9	41.8	41.9	42.0
Printing and related support activities	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.4	37.9	37.9	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.4
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	44.5	45.2	45.8	44.0	43.9	44.2	44.0	44.4	44.2	44.9	45.6	44.2	44.1	44.3
Chemicals	42.3	42.4	42.7	42.7	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.0	42.7	42.5	42.7	42.8
Plastics and rubber products	40.6	40.4	40.3	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.9
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6
Wholesale trade	38.0	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.0
Retail trade	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	31.0	30.8
Transportation and warehousing	36.8	36.9	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.0	36.7	36.9	37.2
Utilities	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.4	41.0	41.4	40.8	40.8	41.0
Information	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.4
Financial activities	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.3	35.7	35.5
Professional and business services	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.2	34.1	34.1	33.9	33.9	34.0	34.1	33.8	34.1	34.3
Education and health services	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Leisure and hospitality	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.7
Other services	32.0	31.4	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.2	31.0	31.1	31.1

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$14.95	$15.35	$15.27	$15.27	$15.25	$15.31	$15.34	$15.40	$15.41	$15.41	$15.43	$15.46	$15.45	$15.49	$15.52
Constant (1982) dollars	8.24	8.27	8.25	8.21	8.23	8.28	8.29	8.31	8.28	8.25	8.28	8.23	8.30	8.27	8.27
GOODS-PRODUCING	16.33	16.80	16.64	16.68	16.71	16.76	16.79	16.81	16.86	16.91	16.90	16.94	16.97	17.01	17.04
Natural resources and mining	17.19	17.60	17.34	17.45	17.60	17.47	17.52	17.57	17.62	17.66	17.72	17.79	17.91	17.88	17.87
Construction	18.52	18.96	18.81	18.83	18.90	18.95	18.97	15.97	19.01	19.05	19.06	19.06	19.04	19.11	19.16
Manufacturing	15.29	15.74	15.62	15.63	15.64	15.68	15.72	15.73	15.79	15.84	15.83	15.89	15.93	15.95	15.98
Excluding overtime	14.54	14.96	14.83	14.88	14.90	14.92	14.96	14.96	15.02	15.06	15.03	15.06	15.09	15.12	15.15
Durable goods	16.02	16.46	16.35	16.35	16.35	16.39	16.43	16.43	16.50	16.57	16.54	16.58	16.64	16.63	16.66
Nondurable goods	14.15	14.63	14.49	14.53	14.54	14.58	14.61	14.65	14.68	14.70	14.72	14.79	14.81	14.86	14.89
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.56	14.96	14.89	14.88	14.86	14.92	14.95	15.02	15.02	15.01	15.03	15.06	15.05	15.08	15.12
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.02	14.34	14.28	14.28	14.24	14.30	14.35	14.39	14.40	14.38	14.41	14.44	14.41	14.45	14.49
Wholesale trade	16.98	17.36	17.28	17.26	17.29	17.23	17.37	17.40	17.43	17.44	17.47	17.47	17.46	17.54	17.55
Retail trade	11.67	11.90	11.86	11.85	11.81	11.87	11.91	11.94	11.95	11.94	11.95	11.97	11.95	11.94	11.99
Transportation and warehousing	15.76	16.25	16.18	16.20	16.15	16.20	16.26	16.36	16.33	16.31	16.32	16.35	16.33	16.46	16.48
Utilities	23.96	24.77	24.26	24.45	24.44	24.59	24.72	24.80	24.99	24.96	25.17	25.36	25.13	25.27	25.31
Information	20.20	21.01	20.74	20.82	20.89	21.01	20.98	21.18	21.22	21.21	21.21	21.10	20.99	21.14	21.21
Financial activities	16.17	17.13	16.79	16.82	16.95	17.02	17.16	17.41	17.39	17.27	17.29	17.30	17.30	17.35	17.31
Professional and business services	16.81	17.20	17.17	17.17	17.20	17.21	17.16	17.20	17.20	17.19	17.25	17.29	17.25	17.27	17.31
Education and health services	15.21	15.64	15.56	15.56	15.45	15.56	15.61	15.64	15.69	15.70	15.73	15.77	15.81	15.86	15.90
Leisure and hospitality	8.58	8.79	8.78	8.74	8.73	8.75	8.76	8.78	8.77	8.78	8.78	8.82	8.84	8.85	8.87
Other services	13.72	13.84	13.98	13.89	13.78	13.82	13.82	13.82	13.82	13.81	13.80	13.81	13.80	13.80	13.79

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$14.95	$15.35	$15.34	$15.27	$15.27	$15.27	$15.30	$15.29	$15.31	$15.44	$15.42	$15.52	$15.48	$15.56	$15.60
Seasonally adjusted	15.18	15.47	15.27	15.27	15.25	15.31	15.34	15.40	15.41	15.41	15.41	15.43	15.45	15.49	15.52
GOODS-PRODUCING	16.33	16.80	16.54	16.60	16.66	16.72	16.78	16.85	16.92	17.01	16.95	16.98	17.03	16.94	16.94
Natural resources and mining	17.19	17.60	17.35	17.50	17.68	17.39	17.44	17.53	17.52	17.69	17.69	17.15	17.97	17.95	17.87
Construction	18.52	18.96	18.70	18.74	18.84	18.86	18.91	19.00	19.08	19.19	19.13	19.08	19.19	19.01	19.04
Manufacturing	15.29	15.74	15.62	15.62	15.63	15.64	15.69	15.68	15.76	15.87	15.81	15.92	16.05	15.98	15.98
Durable goods	16.02	16.46	16.35	16.34	16.32	16.35	16.41	16.32	16.48	16.62	16.55	16.64	16.78	16.66	16.66
Wood products	12.33	12.71	12.52	12.52	12.49	12.58	12.70	12.81	12.77	12.83	12.82	12.95	12.93	12.89	12.87
Nonmetallic mineral products	15.40	15.77	15.48	15.53	15.69	15.74	15.70	15.83	15.81	15.84	15.95	15.99	15.98	16.03	16.04
Primary metals	17.68	18.14	17.98	17.88	18.05	17.95	18.05	18.26	18.13	18.30	18.25	18.32	18.39	18.38	18.30
Fabricated metal products	14.68	15.01	14.92	14.97	14.95	14.93	14.92	15.00	15.04	15.09	15.03	15.06	15.23	15.21	15.17
Machinery	15.92	16.30	16.14	16.17	16.17	16.20	16.30	16.36	16.32	16.40	16.35	16.49	16.62	16.52	16.49
Computer and electronic products	16.20	16.68	16.57	16.57	16.62	16.58	16.78	16.79	16.81	16.77	16.77	16.78	16.85	16.81	16.99
Electrical equipment and appliances	13.98	14.34	14.20	14.27	14.26	14.21	14.29	14.31	14.45	14.49	14.37	14.54	14.68	14.46	14.53
Transportation equipment	20.64	21.25	21.16	21.07	20.95	21.08	21.21	20.76	21.29	21.56	21.35	21.48	21.74	21.40	21.34
Furniture and related products	12.61	12.98	12.91	12.92	12.89	12.89	12.95	12.97	13.04	13.10	13.01	13.08	13.08	12.93	12.93
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.91	13.30	13.15	13.22	13.20	13.20	13.14	13.26	13.27	13.42	13.47	13.53	13.60	13.69	13.76
Nondurable goods	14.15	14.63	14.48	14.51	14.55	14.54	14.56	14.71	14.65	14.73	14.67	14.80	14.88	14.90	14.88
Food manufacturing	12.55	12.80	12.68	12.74	12.75	12.74	12.73	12.84	12.80	12.90	12.77	12.91	12.95	12.91	12.89
Beverages and tobacco products	17.73	17.98	17.58	17.85	17.86	18.09	17.70	17.86	17.75	17.73	18.05	18.64	18.58	18.94	18.70
Textile mills	11.73	12.00	11.93	11.92	11.95	11.95	11.93	11.97	11.95	12.07	12.02	12.08	12.21	12.12	12.13
Textile product mills	10.96	11.24	11.09	10.96	11.12	11.12	11.16	11.28	11.46	11.47	11.37	11.35	11.44	11.44	11.36
Apparel	9.10	9.57	9.32	9.44	9.46	9.49	9.47	9.68	9.75	9.77	9.69	9.71	9.80	9.76	9.61
Leather and allied products	11.00	11.67	11.59	11.59	11.72	11.66	11.55	11.52	11.67	11.63	11.83	11.87	11.90	11.94	11.81
Paper and paper products	16.85	17.32	17.11	17.09	17.25	17.25	17.20	17.45	17.33	17.41	17.44	17.58	17.60	17.63	17.55
Printing and related support activities	14.93	15.36	15.31	15.32	15.33	15.25	15.25	15.39	15.36	15.46	15.41	15.48	15.56	15.53	15.57
Petroleum and coal products	23.04	23.65	24.23	24.09	23.86	23.29	23.45	23.14	22.96	23.45	23.63	24.00	24.06	24.08	24.26
Chemicals	17.97	18.52	18.28	18.33	18.34	18.44	18.53	18.51	18.60	18.66	18.66	18.77	18.79	18.86	18.86
Plastics and rubber products	13.55	14.18	13.96	14.01	14.09	14.11	14.20	14.38	14.27	14.30	14.19	14.27	14.47	14.40	14.41
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.56	14.96	15.02	14.96	14.91	14.88	14.90	14.87	14.88	15.00	15.01	15.13	15.07	15.19	15.25
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.02	14.34	14.36	14.34	14.32	14.29	14.33	14.32	14.32	14.42	14.38	14.44	14.31	14.49	14.58
Wholesale trade	16.98	17.36	17.35	17.32	17.29	17.27	17.36	17.33	17.35	17.41	17.42	17.56	17.46	17.57	17.62
Retail trade	11.67	11.90	11.92	11.90	11.89	11.87	11.90	11.89	11.89	11.99	11.91	11.92	11.87	11.97	12.04
Transportation and warehousing	15.76	16.25	16.22	16.19	16.17	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.33	16.31	16.31	16.40	16.33	16.46	16.53
Utilities	23.96	24.77	24.21	24.47	24.54	24.59	24.63	24.64	24.81	25.15	25.23	25.50	25.26	25.30	25.22
Information	20.20	21.01	20.80	20.78	20.89	20.92	20.92	21.01	21.11	21.35	21.25	21.28	21.10	21.18	21.26
Financial activities	16.17	17.13	16.96	16.91	16.96	17.00	17.19	17.29	17.34	17.27	17.25	17.42	17.26	17.35	17.47
Professional and business services	16.81	17.20	17.39	17.34	17.19	17.15	17.20	17.07	17.00	17.11	17.13	17.41	17.29	17.41	17.52
Education and health services	15.21	15.64	15.59	15.54	15.48	15.51	15.54	15.62	15.68	15.71	15.73	15.79	15.86	15.93	15.94
Leisure and hospitality	8.58	8.76	8.82	8.75	8.71	8.74	8.71	8.68	8.68	8.78	8.78	8.83	8.94	8.89	8.92
Other services	13.72	13.84	14.01	13.85	13.82	13.82	13.80	13.72	13.75	13.82	13.78	13.85	13.88	13.88	13.88

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$506.07	$517.42	$515.42	$515.95	$510.02	$513.07	$521.73	$515.27	$519.01	$520.33	$519.65	$527.68	$520.13	$518.15	$527.28
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	514.60	516.13	512.40	515.95	516.96	517.44	517.78	517.78	519.99	522.55	519.12	523.56	524.58
GOODS-PRODUCING	651.61	669.30	645.06	659.02	654.74	665.46	672.88	665.58	678.49	685.50	681.39	684.29	682.90	674.21	672.52
Natural resources and mining	741.97	767.95	744.32	764.75	760.24	765.16	772.59	757.30	772.63	780.13	778.36	784.55	781.70	779.03	770.20
Construction	711.82	727.20	678.81	715.87	706.50	731.77	737.49	741.00	753.66	752.25	744.16	730.76	714.34	714.78	710.19
Manufacturing	618.75	636.10	626.36	629.49	623.64	628.73	635.45	620.93	633.55	647.50	643.47	655.90	662.87	650.39	650.39
Durable goods	652.97	671.53	660.54	663.40	656.06	663.81	672.81	651.17	669.09	684.74	680.21	692.22	703.08	686.39	688.06
Wood products	492.00	513.78	490.78	498.30	498.35	505.72	520.70	521.37	519.74	526.03	525.62	537.43	531.42	516.89	522.52
Nonmetallic mineral products	646.91	665.37	634.68	652.26	655.84	673.67	673.53	666.44	675.09	676.37	679.47	681.17	669.56	665.25	667.26
Primary metals	749.32	767.73	760.55	761.69	761.71	761.08	761.71	750.49	754.21	777.75	771.98	785.93	799.97	794.02	785.07
Fabricated metal products	596.38	610.21	601.28	604.79	599.50	606.16	608.74	598.50	609.12	617.18	616.23	621.98	635.09	628.17	621.97
Machinery	645.55	664.66	656.90	658.12	653.27	659.34	669.93	651.13	660.96	672.40	667.08	682.69	696.38	687.23	692.58
Computer and electronic products	642.87	674.61	657.83	669.43	661.48	668.17	681.27	669.92	685.85	684.22	684.22	693.01	695.91	680.81	689.29
Electrical equipment and appliances	560.24	582.69	575.10	577.94	570.40	569.82	587.32	568.11	582.34	588.29	592.04	601.96	616.56	591.41	589.92
Transportation equipment	877.87	890.32	886.60	876.51	865.24	874.82	888.70	824.17	870.76	918.46	905.24	925.79	950.04	913.78	911.22
Furniture and related products	494.01	505.50	494.45	493.54	488.53	491.11	505.05	504.53	513.78	518.76	508.69	523.20	528.43	508.15	505.56
Miscellaneous manufacturing	499.13	510.75	504.96	508.97	500.28	502.94	505.89	501.23	505.59	515.33	515.90	530.38	533.12	532.54	533.89
Nondurable goods	566.84	582.59	571.96	578.95	574.73	574.33	579.49	575.16	581.61	593.62	588.27	600.88	602.64	593.02	592.22
Food manufacturing	496.91	502.61	488.18	498.13	494.70	498.13	500.29	499.48	506.88	517.29	505.69	515.11	514.12	504.78	497.55
Beverages and tobacco products	698.39	702.87	675.38	692.58	701.90	710.94	699.15	692.97	694.03	707.43	707.56	751.19	722.76	740.55	744.26
Textile mills	476.52	469.59	472.43	473.22	472.03	461.27	464.08	440.50	462.47	475.56	469.98	485.62	490.84	484.80	483.99
Textile product mills	429.01	444.61	429.18	429.63	429.23	432.57	440.82	446.69	459.55	467.98	458.21	456.27	464.46	447.30	450.99
Apparel	333.66	340.33	331.79	339.84	336.78	336.90	337.13	332.02	339.30	341.95	348.84	356.36	352.80	342.58	346.92
Leather and allied products	412.99	458.09	455.49	462.44	466.46	457.07	452.76	449.28	451.63	445.43	462.55	465.30	485.52	471.63	465.31
Paper and paper products	705.62	719.67	706.64	710.94	712.43	707.25	712.08	713.71	710.53	726.00	727.25	743.63	751.52	738.70	730.08
Printing and related support activities	573.05	587.35	581.78	591.35	579.47	573.40	577.98	578.66	585.22	599.85	597.91	603.72	602.17	590.14	593.22
Petroleum and coal products	990.88	1,053.67	1,092.77	1,105.73	1,049.84	1,003.80	1,043.53	1,022.79	1,007.94	1,045.87	1,068.08	1,099.20	1,061.05	1,066.74	1,072.29
Chemicals	759.53	784.41	778.73	780.86	773.95	776.32	785.67	771.87	784.92	793.05	785.59	808.99	806.09	803.44	809.09
Plastics and rubber products	549.85	572.35	558.40	561.80	562.19	570.04	573.68	566.57	572.23	583.44	578.95	586.50	596.16	583.20	586.49
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	472.88	484.05	488.15	484.70	478.61	479.14	487.23	481.79	485.09	483.00	484.82	493.24	485.25	484.56	495.63
Trade, transportation, and utilities	471.27	481.07	478.19	478.96	475.42	478.72	487.22	484.02	485.45	485.95	483.17	486.63	480.82	478.17	486.97
Wholesale trade	644.38	657.07	655.83	654.70	648.38	652.81	664.89	653.34	659.30	658.10	661.96	676.06	659.99	658.88	671.32
Retail trade	360.81	367.26	363.56	364.14	363.83	365.60	373.66	373.35	373.35	371.69	366.83	365.94	367.97	361.49	366.02
Transportation and warehousing	579.75	597.91	590.41	592.55	583.74	589.48	601.25	603.32	604.21	606.73	603.47	615.00	602.58	597.50	611.61
Utilities	979.09	1,016.86	997.45	1,005.72	1,008.59	1,003.27	1,012.29	1,007.78	1,017.21	1,026.12	1,039.48	1,068.45	1,028.08	1,032.24	1,036.54
Information	738.17	760.95	755.04	752.24	749.95	753.12	767.76	762.66	768.40	770.74	769.25	783.10	761.71	760.36	775.99
Financial activities	575.51	608.93	612.26	608.76	596.99	600.10	622.28	610.34	613.84	607.90	608.93	628.86	607.55	612.46	630.67
Professional and business services	574.66	586.73	598.22	598.23	584.46	584.82	596.84	580.38	579.70	578.32	580.71	597.16	582.67	584.98	604.44
Education and health services	492.74	505.76	508.23	501.94	496.91	497.87	505.05	504.53	508.03	505.86	506.51	516.33	512.28	514.54	519.64
Leisure and hospitality	221.26	224.30	225.79	224.88	220.36	222.87	227.33	226.55	228.28	222.13	223.89	226.05	225.29	221.36	230.14
Other services	439.76	434.68	445.52	436.28	429.80	431.18	436.08	430.81	433.13	431.18	431.31	434.89	430.28	428.89	433.06

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classifification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2000	61.9	62.9	63.3	59.5	46.9	61.7	63.1	52.5	51.5	53.4	56.8	53.8
2001	52.2	47.8	50.4	34.4	41.4	39.2	37.1	38.8	38.3	32.4	36.7	34.9
2002	40.1	35.1	41.0	41.5	41.7	47.8	44.1	44.1	42.8	39.0	38.7	34.5
2003	41.2	35.1	38.1	41.4	42.8	40.1	40.5	39.7	49.3	46.0	51.1	49.1
2004	51.1	50.9										
Over 3-month span:												
2000	69.2	66.2	67.8	68.3	60.1	58.1	56.3	61.5	56.5	53.2	52.9	56.8
2001	52.7	50.4	50.4	43.5	38.8	34.9	36.2	37.9	34.7	35.3	30.8	32.0
2002	34.0	37.4	35.1	36.2	36.7	39.4	39.9	40.8	38.7	37.1	34.4	34.7
2003	36.5	32.6	36.3	35.1	40.5	42.6	37.4	35.4	40.1	45.5	50.5	51.1
2004	53.2	52.5										
Over 6-month span:												
2000	67.3	69.1	75.2	72.5	67.4	67.8	66.7	60.8	59.0	55.0	59.7	54.0
2001	51.8	50.0	51.8	47.3	43.5	41.5	38.1	35.4	32.2	33.1	31.5	31.1
2002	29.5	30.0	31.1	31.1	31.7	37.1	37.2	39.0	34.7	36.5	35.3	33.3
2003	33.6	31.1	31.7	31.7	33.5	37.8	36.2	36.5	40.5	39.4	42.6	41.7
2004	47.5	52.2										
Over 12-month span:												
2000	70.9	69.2	73.2	71.0	69.8	71.0	70.0	70.3	70.3	65.6	63.8	62.1
2001	59.5	59.5	53.4	49.3	48.6	45.0	43.3	43.9	39.9	37.8	37.1	34.9
2002	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.4	30.2	29.1	32.0	31.3	30.0	29.5	32.9	34.7
2003	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	36.2	34.4	34.7	33.1	37.6	37.4	33.1	35.4
2004	36.9	42.3										
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2000	48.2	58.3	50.0	50.0	41.1	57.1	60.7	28.6	25.0	35.1	39.9	41.1
2001	22.6	22.0	21.4	16.1	15.5	23.2	13.7	14.3	19.0	17.9	14.9	10.1
2002	21.4	18.5	23.8	35.1	29.8	32.7	40.5	28.0	31.0	11.9	15.5	17.9
2003	26.2	15.5	22.6	13.7	26.2	25.0	28.0	26.2	27.4	28.6	51.2	45.8
2004	39.9	51.8										
Over 3-month span:												
2000	53.6	53.6	56.0	54.8	44.0	44.0	51.2	47.6	32.7	25.0	23.2	38.7
2001	35.7	21.4	16.1	14.3	13.1	13.7	11.9	8.9	8.3	13.1	8.9	10.1
2002	9.5	10.1	11.3	17.9	17.3	19.0	28.0	22.0	23.8	15.5	6.5	4.8
2003	13.7	13.1	16.7	10.1	13.1	14.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	24.4	27.4	41.7
2004	45.2	51.8										
Over 6-month span:												
2000	44.0	52.4	55.4	57.7	47.6	51.8	56.0	45.2	39.3	34.5	32.1	27.4
2001	22.0	23.8	22.0	20.8	14.3	13.7	14.3	10.1	10.7	5.4	7.1	4.8
2002	6.5	8.9	7.7	8.3	7.7	14.3	14.9	10.7	12.5	10.1	8.9	8.9
2003	11.3	9.5	6.0	7.1	8.9	13.1	8.9	13.1	13.1	16.7	19.0	19.6
2004	27.4	38.7										
Over 12-month span:												
2000	41.7	39.3	47.0	50.0	46.4	52.4	51.8	49.4	46.4	40.5	35.1	33.3
2001	29.8	32.1	20.8	19.0	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.3	6.0
2002	7.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	3.6	4.8	6.0	4.8	7.1	4.8	8.3
2003	10.7	6.0	6.5	5.4	8.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.7	11.9	9.5	11.3
2004	9.5	16.7										

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

18. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2002-03[2]	Third quarter 2003	Percent change, third quarter 2002-03[2]
United States[3]	8,291.0	128,546.3	-0.4	$704	3.1
Private industry	8,025.1	107,849.8	-.5	696	3.1
Natural resources and mining	124.5	1,764.8	-.9	607	2.4
Construction	808.3	6,925.2	.2	744	1.5
Manufacturing	379.4	14,401.2	-5.1	854	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,860.9	25,023.5	-.7	623	2.5
Information	146.3	3,137.8	-4.7	1,100	6.0
Financial activities	762.7	7,865.6	1.9	999	6.7
Professional and business services	1,325.5	16,008.4	-.4	823	3.0
Education and health services	729.3	15,777.6	2.3	674	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	668.9	12,436.1	1.2	305	2.3
Other services	1,070.2	4,264.2	-.2	462	2.2
Government	265.9	20,696.5	.1	750	3.3
Los Angeles, CA	349.2	4,007.2	-.6	792	3.7
Private industry	345.3	3,445.6	-.5	773	3.3
Natural resources and mining	.6	12.2	1.2	809	10.1
Construction	12.9	135.2	-.1	795	1.4
Manufacturing	17.9	489.9	-7.8	810	4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.9	769.8	-.7	682	2.7
Information	9.2	190.6	-5.3	1,337	3.1
Financial activities	22.9	235.7	1.0	1,190	7.0
Professional and business services	39.9	568.7	1.0	873	3.3
Education and health services	26.4	449.5	2.0	729	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	25.2	373.2	3.9	463	5.9
Other services	136.3	220.1	4.7	394	2.6
Government	3.9	561.6	-1.2	915	6.1
Cook, IL	126.0	2,529.5	-1.2	835	2.7
Private industry	124.9	2,209.1	-1.4	826	2.1
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.5	.7	916	3.4
Construction	10.4	102.8	1.3	1,032	-.2
Manufacturing	7.9	266.1	-5.9	850	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26.7	479.7	-1.3	695	.0
Information	2.5	65.3	-5.9	1,175	5.6
Financial activities	13.7	220.1	.3	1,252	5.1
Professional and business services	25.9	404.2	-3.1	1,010	1.9
Education and health services	12.2	347.3	1.1	736	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	10.5	222.5	2.7	362	1.7
Other services	12.6	95.2	-2.1	615	1.3
Government	1.2	320.4	-.2	([4])	([4])
New York, NY	111.7	2,184.9	-1.6	1,239	3.2
Private industry	111.5	1,747.2	-1.3	1,305	2.8
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	15.0	971	-11.4
Construction	2.2	31.5	-2.1	1,300	4.6
Manufacturing	3.5	47.1	-8.9	956	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.3	234.2	.0	960	2.6
Information	4.4	128.8	-5.5	1,588	5.5
Financial activities	16.8	348.8	-2.7	2,099	2.7
Professional and business services	22.7	426.3	-1.5	1,438	1.8
Education and health services	7.8	263.8	1.3	897	7.7
Leisure and hospitality	10.0	177.5	1.0	624	4.9
Other services	15.9	80.2	.2	751	4.0
Government	.2	437.7	-2.7	975	4.8
Harris, TX	88.3	1,823.7	-1.6	824	2.4
Private industry	87.9	1,584.2	-1.9	828	1.8
Natural resources and mining	1.2	61.2	([4])	1,811	([4])
Construction	6.4	140.6	-3.5	791	.5
Manufacturing	4.7	165.2	-6.0	1,011	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	389.5	-3.1	761	.8
Information	1.4	34.0	-4.3	1,022	2.1
Financial activities	9.3	112.1	1.5	1,038	6.7
Professional and business services	16.9	277.3	-3.4	913	2.4
Education and health services	8.7	187.1	1.1	758	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	156.6	.6	318	-1.2
Other services	10.4	56.8	-3.7	503	1.0
Government	.4	239.5	.9	794	6.1
Maricopa, AZ	80.4	1,571.3	1.1	699	3.4
Private industry	79.9	1,357.4	1.3	696	3.1
Natural resources and mining	.5	7.6	-3.3	499	.6
Construction	8.4	131.1	3.4	692	1.6
Manufacturing	3.3	125.2	-6.5	999	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.6	316.0	.0	683	2.7
Information	1.6	36.3	-3.1	826	-.6
Financial activities	9.3	132.3	3.8	878	7.9
Professional and business services	17.9	254.6	2.1	677	3.2
Education and health services	7.5	157.6	6.6	742	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	149.4	1.4	341	3.0
Other services	5.7	44.2	-2.7	480	1.7
Government	.5	213.9	.3	716	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

18. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2002-03[2]	Third quarter 2003	Percent change, third quarter 2002-03[2]
Harris, TX	67.4	1,438.9	-2.4	$861	2.4
Private industry	66.9	1,281.6	-2.8	868	2.7
Natural resources and mining	.5	6.5	([4])	2,365	([4])
Construction	4.5	76.1	-1.8	776	2.2
Manufacturing	3.5	145.2	-6.0	964	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.5	316.8	-4.1	851	4.2
Information	1.8	63.8	-6.8	1,185	.9
Financial activities	8.4	139.6	.8	1,099	6.5
Professional and business services	13.8	232.6	-4.3	937	1.4
Education and health services	6.1	131.2	3.2	817	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.0	126.7	-.9	399	3.6
Other services	6.7	40.6	-3.3	553	-2.6
Government	.4	157.3	1.5	([4])	([4])
Orange, CA	88.1	1,426.5	1.1	812	5.3
Private industry	86.7	1,289.3	1.9	807	5.2
Natural resources and mining	.3	6.0	-20.1	563	15.8
Construction	6.4	85.0	2.7	872	4.6
Manufacturing	6.1	180.0	-4.9	940	8.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.4	266.4	1.1	755	3.3
Information	1.5	34.1	-3.6	1,089	2.6
Financial activities	9.6	127.0	12.3	1,354	11.4
Professional and business services	17.4	258.7	2.7	821	.4
Education and health services	9.1	125.9	7.6	736	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.6	160.7	.4	356	5.3
Other services	12.3	45.4	2.2	491	1.9
Government	1.4	137.2	-5.3	859	7.5
San Diego, CA	84.4	1,256.7	.9	761	4.2
Private industry	83.0	1,045.4	1.6	739	4.2
Natural resources and mining	.9	11.8	-2.7	462	1.1
Construction	6.4	82.1	5.5	778	1.6
Manufacturing	3.6	105.3	-5.9	986	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	208.2	1.5	639	2.9
Information	1.4	36.8	1.0	1,500	29.5
Financial activities	8.8	81.5	6.7	993	6.4
Professional and business services	14.8	203.0	.4	864	1.5
Education and health services	7.5	121.1	2.8	687	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	143.0	2.9	348	3.9
Other services	18.9	52.3	5.4	431	.2
Government	1.4	211.3	-2.4	870	4.1
King, WA	88.3	1,095.4	-.7	962	5.4
Private industry	87.7	943.7	-.8	977	5.5
Natural resources and mining	.5	3.5	-5.4	1,047	25.2
Construction	7.1	56.9	-1.9	864	-.3
Manufacturing	2.8	103.7	-8.3	1,115	-4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.1	217.1	-.9	780	4.3
Information	1.7	68.6	.0	2,979	16.8
Financial activities	6.4	77.8	3.7	1,097	10.4
Professional and business services	13.0	158.5	-.4	996	5.7
Education and health services	6.1	107.3	1.8	704	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.8	102.1	1.7	396	2.1
Other services	28.2	48.3	-.6	450	1.1
Government	.6	151.8	-.3	869	4.4
Miami-Dade, FL	79.9	965.2	.1	682	([4])
Private industry	79.6	814.6	.1	670	3.6
Natural resources and mining	.5	7.8	2.2	430	2.6
Construction	4.9	41.5	5.4	694	2.4
Manufacturing	2.9	51.2	-6.3	613	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.5	240.1	-2.0	637	2.9
Information	1.7	27.6	-7.5	923	1.7
Financial activities	8.2	65.2	1.4	972	8.6
Professional and business services	15.9	131.6	1.6	776	1.2
Education and health services	7.9	122.9	2.2	716	6.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.3	89.6	2.7	387	5.4
Other services	7.5	34.2	-2.0	428	2.4
Government	.3	150.7	.4	748	([4])

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

[4] Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

19. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, third quarter 2003.

State	Establishments, third quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2002-03	Third quarter 2003	Percent change, third quarter 2002-03
United States[2]	8,291.0	128,546.3	-0.4	$704	3.1
Alabama	111.6	1,825.3	-.6	607	3.1
Alaska	19.7	308.4	1.5	730	3.1
Arizona	125.9	2,269.0	1.3	659	3.5
Arkansas	75.0	1,130.5	-.3	541	2.9
California	1,166.8	14,923.9	-.3	797	3.9
Colorado	161.1	2,124.4	-1.6	744	4.5
Connecticut	108.9	1,627.4	-1.4	869	3.1
Delaware	26.8	406.1	-.3	753	3.9
District of Columbia	29.7	650.1	-.4	1,123	5.6
Florida	499.3	7,234.3	1.5	627	3.6
Georgia	245.6	3,811.1	-.2	684	2.5
Hawaii	37.2	567.3	1.3	648	3.5
Idaho	48.2	590.4	.5	547	2.1
Illinois	324.8	5,738.7	-1.2	751	2.6
Indiana	151.5	2,848.1	-.7	627	2.1
Iowa	90.1	1,414.4	-.4	580	3.4
Kansas	82.6	1,287.9	-1.5	594	2.6
Kentucky	105.6	1,727.7	.1	594	3.1
Louisiana	117.1	1,853.4	.1	579	2.8
Maine	47.0	603.7	.2	577	2.9
Maryland	149.2	2,448.6	.4	763	4.1
Massachusetts	205.2	3,163.9	-1.8	860	3.6
Michigan	251.6	4,349.2	-2.0	730	2.4
Minnesota	158.3	2,597.8	-.7	730	4.3
Mississippi	65.5	1,102.5	-.9	521	3.6
Missouri	165.9	2,633.8	-.6	636	2.6
Montana	42.3	401.9	.9	507	3.5
Nebraska	55.0	876.8	.0	580	3.0
Nevada	58.7	1,096.9	3.7	675	4.5
New Hampshire	46.6	612.1	.3	689	2.8
New Jersey	262.9	3,883.2	.3	852	3.5
New Mexico	50.2	754.6	.9	565	2.7
New York	548.9	8,224.3	-.7	846	2.9
North Carolina	226.0	3,743.5	-.8	629	2.6
North Dakota	23.8	320.6	1.1	527	4.8
Ohio	293.6	5,310.6	-1.1	658	1.7
Oklahoma	91.3	1,410.9	-2.3	560	3.9
Oregon	117.9	1,588.5	-.9	653	3.2
Pennsylvania	326.5	5,495.6	-.7	692	3.1
Rhode Island	34.6	481.9	1.2	677	3.7
South Carolina	124.7	1,773.4	-.2	580	2.5
South Dakota	27.9	368.1	.2	512	2.2
Tennessee	128.1	2,617.6	-.1	631	3.8
Texas	500.5	9,222.7	-.7	693	2.2
Utah	72.5	1,048.6	.2	588	2.3
Vermont	24.0	297.8	.1	598	2.7
Virginia	201.0	3,429.9	.3	724	3.6
Washington	238.2	2,705.8	.4	753	3.7
West Virginia	47.0	683.3	-.8	533	2.3
Wisconsin	156.4	2,710.0	-.3	624	3.1
Wyoming	22.0	249.9	1.4	562	3.5
Puerto Rico	43.5	971.0	-1.1	410	5.1
Virgin Islands	3.2	41.2	-1.6	563	-.5

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

20. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1993	6,679,934	109,422,571	$2,884,472,282	$26,361	$507
1994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
1995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	3,414,514,808	28,946	557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
	UI covered				
1993	6,632,221	106,351,431	$2,771,023,411	$26,055	$501
1994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
1995	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	3,298,045,286	28,658	551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
	Private industry covered				
1993	6,454,381	91,202,971	$2,365,301,493	$25,934	$499
1994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
1995	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	2,837,334,217	28,582	550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
	State government covered				
1993	59,185	4,088,075	$117,095,062	$28,643	$551
1994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
1995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
1996	62,146	4,191,726	131,605,800	31,397	604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
	Local government covered				
1993	118,626	11,059,500	$288,594,697	$26,095	$502
1994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
1995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
1996	128,640	11,621,074	329,105,269	28,320	545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
	Federal Government covered (UCFE)				
1993	47,714	3,071,140	$113,448,871	$36,940	$710
1994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	731
1995	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	741
1996	51,524	2,881,887	116,469,523	40,414	777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

21. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2003

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	7,933,974	4,768,812	1,331,834	872,241	597,662	203,030	115,598	28,856	10,454	5,487
Employment, March	105,583,548	7,095,128	8,810,097	11,763,253	18,025,655	13,970,194	17,299,058	9,864,934	7,090,739	11,664,490
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	124,527	72,088	23,248	14,773	9,226	2,893	1,593	501	161	44
Employment, March	1,526,176	110,155	153,629	198,895	275,811	198,122	241,559	171,063	108,563	68,379
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	795,029	523,747	129,201	76,215	46,096	12,837	5,604	1,006	262	61
Employment, March	6,285,841	746,296	846,521	1,021,722	1,371,071	872,274	823,846	338,107	172,944	93,060
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	381,159	148,469	65,027	57,354	54,261	25,927	19,813	6,506	2,565	1,237
Employment, March	14,606,928	252,443	436,028	788,581	1,685,563	1,815,385	3,043,444	2,245,183	1,732,368	2,607,933
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,851,662	992,180	378,157	239,637	149,960	51,507	31,351	6,681	1,619	570
Employment, March	24,683,356	1,646,304	2,514,548	3,204,840	4,527,709	3,564,316	4,661,898	2,277,121	1,070,141	1,216,479
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	147,062	84,906	20,744	16,130	13,539	5,920	3,773	1,223	575	252
Employment, March	3,208,667	112,409	138,076	220,618	416,670	410,513	576,674	418,113	399,366	516,228
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	753,064	480,485	135,759	76,733	39,003	11,743	6,195	1,794	883	469
Employment, March	7,753,717	788,607	892,451	1,017,662	1,162,498	801,140	934,618	620,183	601,549	935,009
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,307,697	887,875	180,458	111,532	73,599	28,471	17,856	5,153	1,919	834
Employment, March	15,648,435	1,230,208	1,184,745	1,501,470	2,232,506	1,969,466	2,707,203	1,762,251	1,307,870	1,752,716
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	720,207	338,139	164,622	103,683	65,173	24,086	17,122	3,929	1,761	1,692
Employment, March	15,680,834	629,968	1,092,329	1,392,099	1,955,861	1,679,708	2,558,300	1,337,188	1,220,921	3,814,460
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	657,359	260,149	110,499	118,140	122,168	34,166	9,718	1,609	599	311
Employment, March	11,731,379	411,192	744,144	1,653,470	3,683,448	2,285,550	1,372,780	545,304	404,831	630,660
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,057,236	851,231	116,940	56,238	24,235	5,451	2,561	454	109	17
Employment, March	4,243,633	1,037,360	761,518	740,752	703,957	371,774	376,832	150,421	71,453	29,566

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2003.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are only produced for first quarter. Data are preliminary.

22. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Metropolitan areas[3]	$37,908	$38,423	1.4
Abilene, TX	25,141	25,517	1.5
Akron, OH	32,930	34,037	3.4
Albany, GA	28,877	29,913	3.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	35,355	35,994	1.8
Albuquerque, NM	31,667	32,475	2.6
Alexandria, LA	26,296	27,300	3.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	33,569	34,789	3.6
Altoona, PA	26,869	27,360	1.8
Amarillo, TX	27,422	28,274	3.1
Anchorage, AK	37,998	39,112	2.9
Ann Arbor, MI	37,582	39,220	4.4
Anniston, AL	26,486	27,547	4.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	32,652	33,020	1.1
Asheville, NC	28,511	28,771	.9
Athens, GA	28,966	29,942	3.4
Atlanta, GA	40,559	41,123	1.4
Atlantic-Cape May, NJ	31,268	32,201	3.0
Auburn-Opelika, AL	25,753	26,405	2.5
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	30,626	31,743	3.6
Austin-San Marcos, TX	40,831	39,540	-3.2
Bakersfield, CA	30,106	31,192	3.6
Baltimore, MD	37,495	38,718	3.3
Bangor, ME	27,850	28,446	2.1
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA	31,025	32,028	3.2
Baton Rouge, LA	30,321	31,366	3.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	31,798	32,577	2.4
Bellingham, WA	27,724	28,284	2.0
Benton Harbor, MI	31,140	32,627	4.8
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	44,701	45,185	1.1
Billings, MT	27,889	28,553	2.4
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS	28,351	28,515	.6
Binghamton, NY	31,187	31,832	2.1
Birmingham, AL	34,519	35,940	4.1
Bismarck, ND	27,116	27,993	3.2
Bloomington, IN	28,013	28,855	3.0
Bloomington-Normal, IL	35,111	36,133	2.9
Boise City, ID	31,624	31,955	1.0
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH	45,766	45,685	-.2
Boulder-Longmont, CO	44,310	44,037	-.6
Brazoria, TX	35,655	36,253	1.7
Bremerton, WA	31,525	33,775	7.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	22,142	22,892	3.4
Bryan-College Station, TX	25,755	26,051	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	32,054	32,777	2.3
Burlington, VT	34,363	35,169	2.3
Canton-Massillon, OH	29,020	29,689	2.3
Casper, WY	28,264	28,886	2.2
Cedar Rapids, IA	34,649	34,730	.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL	30,488	31,995	4.9
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	28,887	29,993	3.8
Charleston, WV	31,530	32,136	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	37,267	38,413	3.1
Charlottesville, VA	32,427	33,328	2.8
Chattanooga, TN-GA	29,981	30,631	2.2
Cheyenne, WY	27,579	28,827	4.5
Chicago, IL	42,685	43,239	1.3
Chico-Paradise, CA	26,499	27,190	2.6
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	36,050	37,168	3.1
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	25,567	26,940	5.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	35,514	36,102	1.7
Colorado Springs, CO	34,391	34,681	.8
Columbia, MO	28,490	29,135	2.3
Columbia, SC	29,904	30,721	2.7
Columbus, GA-AL	28,412	29,207	2.8
Columbus, OH	35,028	36,144	3.2
Corpus Christi, TX	29,361	30,168	2.7
Corvallis, OR	35,525	36,766	3.5
Cumberland, MD-WV	25,504	26,704	4.7
Dallas, TX	42,706	43,000	.7
Danville, VA	25,465	26,116	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	$31,275	$32,118	2.7
Dayton-Springfield, OH	33,619	34,327	2.1
Daytona Beach, FL	25,953	26,898	3.6
Decatur, AL	30,891	30,370	-1.7
Decatur, IL	33,354	33,215	-.4
Denver, CO	42,351	42,133	-.5
Des Moines, IA	34,303	35,641	3.9
Detroit, MI	42,704	43,224	1.2
Dothan, AL	28,026	29,270	4.4
Dover, DE	27,754	29,818	7.4
Dubuque, IA	28,402	29,208	2.8
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	29,415	30,581	4.0
Dutchess County, NY	38,748	38,221	-1.4
Eau Claire, WI	27,680	28,760	3.9
El Paso, TX	25,847	26,604	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	30,797	32,427	5.3
Elmira, NY	28,669	29,151	1.7
Enid, OK	24,836	25,507	2.7
Erie, PA	29,293	29,780	1.7
Eugene-Springfield, OR	28,983	29,427	1.5
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	31,042	31,977	3.0
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	27,899	29,053	4.1
Fayetteville, NC	26,981	28,298	4.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	29,940	31,090	3.8
Flagstaff, AZ-UT	25,890	26,846	3.7
Flint, MI	35,995	36,507	1.4
Florence, AL	25,639	26,591	3.7
Florence, SC	28,800	29,563	2.6
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	33,248	34,215	2.9
Fort Lauderdale, FL	33,966	34,475	1.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	29,432	30,324	3.0
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	27,742	29,152	5.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	26,755	27,075	1.2
Fort Walton Beach, FL	26,151	27,242	4.2
Fort Wayne, IN	31,400	32,053	2.1
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	36,379	37,195	2.2
Fresno, CA	27,647	28,814	4.2
Gadsden, AL	25,760	26,214	1.8
Gainesville, FL	26,917	27,648	2.7
Galveston-Texas City, TX	31,067	31,920	2.7
Gary, IN	31,948	32,432	1.5
Glens Falls, NY	27,885	28,931	3.8
Goldsboro, NC	25,398	25,821	1.7
Grand Forks, ND-MN	24,959	25,710	3.0
Grand Junction, CO	27,426	28,331	3.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	33,431	34,214	2.3
Great Falls, MT	24,211	25,035	3.4
Greeley, CO	30,066	31,104	3.5
Green Bay, WI	32,631	33,698	3.3
Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC	31,730	32,369	2.0
Greenville, NC	28,289	29,055	2.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	30,940	31,726	2.5
Hagerstown, MD	29,020	30,034	3.5
Hamilton-Middletown, OH	32,325	32,985	2.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	33,408	34,497	3.3
Hartford, CT	43,880	44,387	1.2
Hattiesburg, MS	25,145	26,051	3.6
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC	27,305	27,996	2.5
Honolulu, HI	32,531	33,978	4.4
Houma, LA	30,343	30,758	1.4
Houston, TX	42,784	42,712	-.2
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	27,478	28,321	3.1
Huntsville, AL	36,727	38,571	5.0
Indianapolis, IN	35,989	36,608	1.7
Iowa City, IA	31,663	32,567	2.9
Jackson, MI	32,454	33,251	2.5
Jackson, MS	29,813	30,537	2.4
Jackson, TN	29,414	30,443	3.5
Jacksonville, FL	32,367	33,722	4.2
Jacksonville, NC	21,395	22,269	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Jamestown, NY	$25,913	$26,430	2.0
Janesville-Beloit, WI	31,482	32,837	4.3
Jersey City, NJ	47,638	49,562	4.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	28,543	29,076	1.9
Johnstown, PA	25,569	26,161	2.3
Jonesboro, AR	25,337	26,165	3.3
Joplin, MO	26,011	26,594	2.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	32,905	34,237	4.0
Kankakee, IL	29,104	30,015	3.1
Kansas City, MO-KS	35,794	36,731	2.6
Kenosha, WI	31,562	32,473	2.9
Killeen-Temple, TX	26,193	27,299	4.2
Knoxville, TN	30,422	31,338	3.0
Kokomo, IN	39,599	40,778	3.0
La Crosse, WI-MN	27,774	28,719	3.4
Lafayette, LA	29,693	30,104	1.4
Lafayette, IN	31,484	31,700	.7
Lake Charles, LA	29,782	30,346	1.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	28,890	29,505	2.1
Lancaster, PA	31,493	32,197	2.2
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	34,724	35,785	3.1
Laredo, TX	24,128	24,739	2.5
Las Cruces, NM	24,310	25,256	3.9
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	32,239	33,280	3.2
Lawrence, KS	25,923	26,621	2.7
Lawton, OK	24,812	25,392	2.3
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	27,092	28,435	5.0
Lexington, KY	31,593	32,776	3.7
Lima, OH	29,644	30,379	2.5
Lincoln, NE	29,352	30,614	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	30,858	31,634	2.5
Longview-Marshall, TX	28,029	28,172	.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	40,891	41,709	2.0
Louisville, KY-IN	33,058	33,901	2.6
Lubbock, TX	26,577	27,625	3.9
Lynchburg, VA	28,859	29,444	2.0
Macon, GA	30,595	31,884	4.2
Madison, WI	34,097	35,410	3.9
Mansfield, OH	28,808	30,104	4.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	22,313	23,179	3.9
Medford-Ashland, OR	27,224	28,098	3.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	32,798	33,913	3.4
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	34,603	35,922	3.8
Merced, CA	25,479	26,771	5.1
Miami, FL	34,524	35,694	3.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	49,950	50,457	1.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	35,617	36,523	2.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	40,868	41,722	2.1
Missoula, MT	26,181	27,249	4.1
Mobile, AL	28,129	28,742	2.2
Modesto, CA	29,591	30,769	4.0
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	37,056	37,710	1.8
Monroe, LA	26,578	27,614	3.9
Montgomery, AL	29,150	30,525	4.7
Muncie, IN	28,374	29,017	2.3
Myrtle Beach, SC	24,029	24,672	2.7
Naples, FL	30,839	31,507	2.2
Nashville, TN	33,989	35,036	3.1
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	39,662	40,396	1.9
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT	52,198	51,170	-2.0
New London-Norwich, CT	38,505	38,650	.4
New Orleans, LA	31,089	32,407	4.2
New York, NY	59,097	57,708	-2.4
Newark, NJ	47,715	48,781	2.2
Newburgh, NY-PA	29,827	30,920	3.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	29,875	30,823	3.2
Oakland, CA	45,920	46,877	2.1
Ocala, FL	26,012	26,628	2.4
Odessa-Midland, TX	31,278	31,295	.1
Oklahoma City, OK	28,915	29,850	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Olympia, WA	$32,772	$33,765	3.0
Omaha, NE-IA	31,856	33,107	3.9
Orange County, CA	40,252	41,219	2.4
Orlando, FL	31,276	32,461	3.8
Owensboro, KY	27,306	28,196	3.3
Panama City, FL	26,433	27,448	3.8
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	27,920	29,529	5.8
Pensacola, FL	28,059	28,189	.5
Peoria-Pekin, IL	33,293	34,261	2.9
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	40,231	41,121	2.2
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	35,514	36,045	1.5
Pine Bluff, AR	27,561	28,698	4.1
Pittsburgh, PA	35,024	35,625	1.7
Pittsfield, MA	31,561	32,707	3.6
Pocatello, ID	24,621	25,219	2.4
Portland, ME	32,327	33,309	3.0
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	37,285	37,650	1.0
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI	33,403	34,610	3.6
Provo-Orem, UT	28,266	28,416	.5
Pueblo, CO	27,097	27,763	2.5
Punta Gorda, FL	25,404	26,119	2.8
Racine, WI	33,319	34,368	3.1
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	38,691	39,056	.9
Rapid City, SD	25,508	26,434	3.6
Reading, PA	32,807	33,912	3.4
Redding, CA	28,129	28,961	3.0
Reno, NV	34,231	34,744	1.5
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	33,370	35,174	5.4
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	35,879	36,751	2.4
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	30,510	31,591	3.5
Roanoke, VA	30,330	31,775	4.8
Rochester, MN	37,753	39,036	3.4
Rochester, NY	34,327	34,827	1.5
Rockford, IL	32,104	32,827	2.3
Rocky Mount, NC	28,770	28,893	.4
Sacramento, CA	38,016	39,354	3.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	35,429	35,444	.0
St. Cloud, MN	28,263	29,535	4.5
St. Joseph, MO	27,734	28,507	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	35,928	36,712	2.2
Salem, OR	28,336	29,210	3.1
Salinas, CA	31,735	32,463	2.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	31,965	32,600	2.0
San Angelo, TX	26,147	26,321	.7
San Antonio, TX	30,650	31,336	2.2
San Diego, CA	38,418	39,305	2.3
San Francisco, CA	59,654	56,602	-5.1
San Jose, CA	65,931	63,056	-4.4
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	29,092	29,981	3.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	33,626	34,382	2.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	35,022	35,721	2.0
Santa Fe, NM	30,671	32,269	5.2
Santa Rosa, CA	36,145	36,494	1.0
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	27,958	28,950	3.5
Savannah, GA	30,176	30,796	2.1
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	28,642	29,336	2.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	45,299	46,093	1.8
Sharon, PA	26,707	27,872	4.4
Sheboygan, WI	30,840	32,148	4.2
Sherman-Denison, TX	30,397	30,085	-1.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	27,856	28,769	3.3
Sioux City, IA-NE	26,755	27,543	2.9
Sioux Falls, SD	28,962	29,975	3.5
South Bend, IN	30,769	31,821	3.4
Spokane, WA	29,310	30,037	2.5
Springfield, IL	36,061	37,336	3.5
Springfield, MO	27,338	27,987	2.4
Springfield, MA	32,801	33,972	3.6
State College, PA	29,939	30,910	3.2
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	28,483	29,129	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Stockton-Lodi, CA	$30,818	$31,958	3.7
Sumter, SC	24,450	24,982	2.2
Syracuse, NY	32,254	33,752	4.6
Tacoma, WA	31,261	32,507	4.0
Tallahassee, FL	29,708	30,895	4.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	31,678	32,458	2.5
Terre Haute, IN	27,334	28,415	4.0
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	26,492	27,717	4.6
Toledo, OH	32,299	33,513	3.8
Topeka, KS	30,513	31,707	3.9
Trenton, NJ	46,831	47,969	2.4
Tucson, AZ	30,690	31,673	3.2
Tulsa, OK	31,904	32,241	1.1
Tuscaloosa, AL	29,972	30,745	2.6
Tyler, TX	30,551	31,050	1.6
Utica-Rome, NY	27,777	28,500	2.6
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	33,903	34,543	1.9
Ventura, CA	37,783	38,195	1.1
Victoria, TX	29,068	29,168	.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	32,571	33,625	3.2
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	24,732	25,650	3.7
Waco, TX	28,245	28,885	2.3
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	47,589	48,430	1.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	29,119	29,916	2.7
Wausau, WI	29,402	30,292	3.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	35,957	36,550	1.6
Wheeling, WV-OH	26,282	26,693	1.6
Wichita, KS	32,983	33,429	1.4
Wichita Falls, TX	25,557	26,387	3.2
Williamsport, PA	27,801	27,988	.7
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD	42,177	43,401	2.9
Wilmington, NC	29,287	29,157	-.4
Yakima, WA	24,204	24,934	3.0
Yolo, CA	35,352	35,591	.7
York, PA	31,936	32,609	2.1
Youngstown-Warren, OH	28,789	29,799	3.5
Yuba City, CA	27,781	28,967	4.3
Yuma, AZ	22,415	23,429	4.5
Aguadilla, PR	18,061	19,283	6.8
Arecibo, PR	16,600	18,063	8.8
Caguas, PR	18,655	19,706	5.6
Mayaguez, PR	17,101	17,500	2.3
Ponce, PR	17,397	18,187	4.5
San Juan-Bayamon, PR	20,948	21,930	4.7

[1] Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used.

[2] Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

[3] Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

23. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1993	1994[1]	1995	1996	1997[1]	1998[1]	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001	2002	2003
Civilian noninstitutional population	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168
Civilian labor force	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510
Labor force participation rate	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2
Employed	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736
Employment-population ratio	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3
Unemployed	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0
Not in the labor force	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

24. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total private employment	91,855	95,016	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,356
Total nonfarm employment	110,844	114,291	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,931
Goods-producing	22,219	22,774	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,817
Natural resources and mining	666	659	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	571
Construction	4,779	5,095	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,722
Manufacturing	16,744	17,021	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,525
Private service-providing	69,636	72,242	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,538
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22,378	23,128	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,275
Wholesale trade	5,093.2	5,247.3	5,433.1	5,522.0	5,663.9	5,795.2	5,892.5	5,933.2	5,772.7	5,652.3	5,605.6
Retail trade	13,020.5	13,490.8	13,896.7	14,142.5	14,388.9	14,609.3	14,970.1	15,279.8	15,238.6	15,025.1	14,911.5
Transportation and warehousing	3,553.8	3,701.0	3,837.8	3,935.3	4,026.5	4,168.0	4,300.3	4,410.3	4,372.0	4,223.6	4,176.7
Utilities	710.7	689.3	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	580.8
Information	2,668	2,738	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,198
Financial activities	6,709	6,867	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,974
Professional and business services	11,495	12,174	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,997
Education and health services	12,303	12,807	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,577
Leisure and hospitality	9,732	10,100	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,125
Other services	4,350	4,428	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,393
Government	18,989	19,275	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,575

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

25. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.03	11.32	11.64	12.03	12.49	13.00	13.47	14.00	14.53	14.95	15.35
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	378.40	390.73	399.53	412.74	431.25	448.04	462.49	480.41	493.20	506.07	517.36
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	40.6	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.28	12.63	12.96	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	498.82	519.58	528.62	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.23
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours	44.9	45.3	45.3	46.0	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.12	14.41	14.78	15.10	15.57	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.58
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	634.77	653.14	670.32	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	766.83
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.04	14.38	14.73	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	539.81	558.53	571.57	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	727.11
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	41.1	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.70	12.04	12.34	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	480.80	502.12	509.26	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	636.07
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.60	10.87	11.19	11.57	12.05	12.59	13.07	13.60	14.16	14.56	14.96
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	345.03	354.97	364.14	376.72	394.77	412.78	427.30	445.00	460.32	472.88	484.00
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.55	10.80	11.10	11.46	11.90	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	359.33	370.38	378.79	390.64	407.57	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.10
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.57	12.93	13.34	13.80	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.12
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	8.36	8.61	8.85	9.21	9.59	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.12
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	38.9	39.5	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.71	12.84	13.18	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	494.36	507.27	513.37	525.60	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	597.79
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	17.95	18.66	19.19	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	756.35	789.98	811.52	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,016.94
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.86	15.32	15.68	16.30	17.14	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	535.25	551.28	564.98	592.68	622.40	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	761.13
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.7	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.36	11.82	12.28	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.13
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	403.02	419.20	436.12	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	608.87
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.96	12.15	12.53	13.00	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.20
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	406.20	414.16	426.44	442.81	465.51	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	586.68
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.21	11.50	11.80	12.17	12.56	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	359.08	368.14	377.73	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.76
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	25.9	26.0	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	6.32	6.46	6.62	6.82	7.13	7.48	7.76	8.11	8.35	8.58	8.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	163.45	168.00	171.43	176.48	185.81	195.82	202.87	211.79	215.19	221.26	224.25
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	9.90	10.18	10.51	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	322.69	332.44	342.36	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.49

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

26. Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2003				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
Civilian workers[2]	156.8	158.4	159.9	161.3	162.2	164.5	165.8	167.6	168.4	0.5	3.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	158.9	160.5	162.1	163.5	164.3	166.7	167.9	169.9	170.7	.5	3.9
Professional specialty and technical	157.5	158.5	159.3	161.4	162.4	164.1	165.0	167.0	168.0	.6	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	161.2	163.7	165.6	166.3	166.7	171.1	172.0	174.0	174.9	.5	4.9
Administrative support, including clerical	160.0	162.0	163.3	164.9	166.1	168.3	170.0	171.7	172.5	.5	3.9
Blue-collar workers	152.0	153.7	155.1	156.4	157.5	159.8	161.4	162.9	163.7	.5	3.9
Service occupations	156.9	158.4	159.4	161.3	162.2	164.1	165.0	166.8	167.9	.7	3.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	154.4	156.3	157.7	158.7	169.2	163.1	164.6	165.8	166.8	.5	4.0
Manufacturing	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	165.4	166.5	167.1	.4	4.1
Service-producing	157.6	159.1	160.7	162.2	162.8	165.0	166.2	168.2	169.1	.5	3.9
Services	159.0	160.2	161.1	163.2	163.9	165.3	166.3	168.5	169.5	.6	3.4
Health services	158.3	160.5	161.8	163.1	164.5	166.4	167.6	169.3	170.7	.8	3.8
Hospitals	160.0	162.3	163.8	165.7	167.6	169.9	170.8	173.1	174.8	1.0	4.3
Educational services	156.6	157.1	157.4	161.6	162.8	163.6	164.2	166.9	167.6	.4	2.9
Public administration[3]	155.2	156.5	157.5	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	168.1	.5	4.0
Nonmanufacturing	157.2	158.7	160.2	161.7	162.4	164.5	165.8	167.8	168.6	.5	3.8
Private industry workers	157.2	158.9	160.7	161.6	162.3	165.0	166.4	168.1	168.8	.4	4.0
Excluding sales occupations	157.2	159.0	160.5	161.6	162.4	165.1	166.6	168.1	169.0	.5	4.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	160.1	161.9	163.8	164.6	165.2	168.1	169.4	171.2	172.0	.5	4.1
Excluding sales occupations	160.9	162.8	164.3	165.3	165.9	169.1	170.4	172.1	173.0	.5	4.3
Professional specialty and technical occupations	160.3	161.5	162.5	163.6	164.4	166.5	167.7	169.4	170.5	.6	3.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	161.8	164.4	166.6	167.0	167.2	172.1	173.1	175.0	175.9	.5	5.2
Sales occupations	156.7	157.7	161.6	161.6	161.9	163.5	165.1	167.2	167.1	–.1	3.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	160.8	162.8	164.2	165.6	166.7	169.0	170.9	172.3	173.2	.5	3.8
Blue-collar workers	151.9	153.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	159.7	161.4	162.8	163.6	.5	4.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	152.5	153.7	155.7	156.9	157.8	160.0	162.0	163.1	164.2	.7	4.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	151.5	153.6	154.7	155.4	156.7	159.9	161.1	162.6	163.2	.4	4.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	146.3	148.7	149.6	151.0	151.8	153.2	155.1	156.7	156.9	.1	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	156.5	158.7	159.9	161.4	162.9	164.9	166.8	168.6	169.5	.5	4.1
Service occupations	154.8	156.4	157.4	159.0	159.8	161.7	162.6	163.8	164.3	.7	3.2
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4]	155.5	157.1	158.7	159.7	160.5	162.6	164.1	165.7	166.6	.5	3.8
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	154.4	156.2	157.6	158.6	160.1	163.0	164.5	165.7	166.5	.5	4
Excluding sales occupations	153.7	155.5	156.9	157.9	159.2	162.4	163.8	165.0	165.9	.5	4.2
White-collar occupations	158.1	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.3	167.8	169.2	170.1	170.5	.2	3.8
Excluding sales occupations	156.5	158.4	160.2	161.1	162.3	166.3	167.5	168.5	169.2	.4	4.3
Blue-collar occupations	151.9	153.6	154.8	155.9	157.3	159.9	161.5	162.9	163.9	.6	4.2
Construction	153.0	154.1	155.2	156.3	157.9	159.1	161.1	162.3	163.3	.6	3.4
Manufacturing	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	165.4	166.5	167.1	.4	4.1
White-collar occupations	156.9	159.1	161.1	162.2	163.3	167.1	168.7	169.5	169.6	.1	3.9
Excluding sales occupations	154.7	156.7	158.6	159.6	160.7	165.1	166.4	167.4	167.8	.2	4.4
Blue-collar occupations	152.7	154.6	155.8	156.7	158.3	161.6	162.8	164.1	165.1	.6	4.3
Durables	155.3	156.9	158.3	158.9	160.6	164.4	165.5	166.6	167.3	.4	4.2
Nondurables	153.2	156.0	157.5	159.2	160.3	163.1	164.9	166.0	166.6	.4	3.9
Service-producing	158.2	159.9	161.8	162.7	163.1	165.6	167.0	168.8	169.7	.5	4.0
Excluding sales occupations	159.0	160.9	162.4	163.5	164.0	166.6	168.0	169.7	170.6	.5	4.0
White-collar occupations	160.3	162.1	164.0	164.7	165.1	167.9	169.2	171.2	172.0	.5	4.2
Excluding sales occupations	162.2	164.1	165.6	166.5	167.0	169.9	171.3	173.1	174.2	.6	4.3
Blue-collar occupations	151.4	153.2	155.2	156.6	156.9	158.7	160.8	162.2	162.6	.2	3.6
Service occupations	154.2	155.9	157.0	158.5	159.3	161.1	162.0	163.2	164.3	.7	3.1
Transportation and public utilities	155.5	157.3	158.9	160.8	161.7	163.2	165.4	166.5	167.0	.3	3.3
Transportation	151.1	152.5	153.9	155.4	156.1	157.8	158.9	159.4	159.6	.1	2.2
Public utilities	161.5	163.9	165.5	168.2	169.2	170.5	174.2	176.4	177.0	.3	4.6
Communications	163.4	166.0	166.1	169.0	170.1	171.3	175.5	178.4	179.0	.3	5.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	159.1	161.3	164.8	167.2	168.1	169.5	172.6	173.8	174.6	.5	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	155.5	156.5	159.5	159.6	159.7	161.3	162.5	164.3	165.0	.4	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	157.1	157.5	160.0	160.3	160.4	161.8	162.7	165.0	165.9	.5	3.4
Wholesale trade	159.5	161.9	166.3	165.9	166.7	169.5	171.3	172.0	172.0	.0	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	160.6	162.3	164.4	166.1	167.2	168.4	169.9	171.2	171.3	.1	2.5
Retail trade	153.2	153.5	155.6	156.0	155.8	156.6	157.4	159.9	161.0	.7	3.3
General merchandise stores	150.9	152.4	154.2	156.1	155.1	156.4	159.2	161.2	165.6	2.7	6.8
Food stores	151.7	152.9	154.5	156.3	156.3	157.5	158.6	159.3	160.3	.6	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2002				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	161,3	165.2	167.3	168.0	168.5	176.7	178.3	180.2	180.9	0.4	7.4
Excluding sales occupations	165.0	169.8	171.3	172.1	173.1	182.0	184.0	1,853.0	186.1	.4	7.5
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	174.5	182.1	184.2	184.6	185.3	204.3	206.3	207.6	209.0	.7	12.8
Insurance	161.3	164.0	166.1	167.1	167.9	172.1	173.9	175.1	176.2	.6	4.9
Services	161.0	162.6	163.7	164.9	165.4	167.1	168.4	170.4	171.4	.6	3.6
Business services	166.2	166.3	166.6	167.2	167.5	168.5	169.2	171.9	172.6	.4	3.0
Health services	158.4	160.6	162.0	163.2	164.4	166.5	167.9	169.4	170.8	.8	3.9
Hospitals	160.3	162.8	164.5	166.2	168.1	170.8	171.9	173.9	175.9	1.2	4.6
Educational services	167.6	168.5	169.0	173.5	175.2	176.3	177.1	180.2	181.3	.6	3.5
Colleges and universities	167.5	168.1	168.4	172.0	173.7	174.5	175.4	178.4	179.4	.6	3.3
Nonmanufacturing	157.6	159.3	161.1	162.0	162.5	164.9	166.4	168.1	169.0	.5	4.0
White-collar workers	160.5	162.2	164.1	164.8	165.3	168.0	169.3	171.2	172.1	.5	4.1
Excluding sales occupations	162.3	164.2	165.7	166.6	167.1	170.0	171.4	173.2	174.2	.6	4.2
Blue-collar occupations	150.6	152.2	154.0	155.4	155.9	157.5	159.7	161.1	161.7	.4	3.7
Service occupations	154.1	155.9	156.9	158.4	159.2	161.1	162.0	163.2	162.4	.6	3.1
State and local government workers	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	165.9	166.8	.5	3.3
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	154.4	155.2	155.7	159.3	160.7	161.7	162.2	164.9	165.7	.5	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	153.2	153.6	154.1	158.1	159.4	160.2	160.8	163.4	164.1	.4	2.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	157.6	159.5	159.6	162.3	163.8	165.3	165.7	168.0	169.1	.7	3.2
Administrative support, including clerical	155.6	156.9	158.0	161.0	162.4	163.8	164.4	167.9	168.5	4.0	3.8
Blue-collar workers	153.2	154.0	154.7	158.4	159.8	161.3	161.7	163.6	165.2	1.0	3.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	154.9	155.5	155.9	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.3	164.9	165.7	.5	3.0
Services excluding schools[5]	156.1	157.9	158.7	161.0	162.8	164.0	164.2	166.8	168.2	.8	3.3
Health services	158.5	160.4	161.4	163.5	165.5	166.4	166.7	169.5	171.0	.9	3.3
Hospitals	159.1	160.7	161.8	164.1	166.2	167.0	167.3	170.3	171.4	.6	3.1
Educational services	154.5	154.8	155.1	159.2	160.3	161.1	161.7	164.3	165.0	.4	2.9
Schools	154.8	155.1	155.4	159.6	160.7	161.4	162.0	164.7	165.3	.4	2.9
Elementary and secondary	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.7	158.8	159.4	160.0	163.0	163.7	.4	3.1
Colleges and universities	159.6	160.0	160.4	164.7	165.8	167.0	167.5	169.2	170.0	.5	2.5
Public administration[3]	155.2	156.5	157.9	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	168.1	.5	4.0

[1] Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

[2] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[3] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[4] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[5] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

27. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2003				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
Civilian workers[1]	153.4	154.8	156.1	157.2	157.8	159.3	160.3	161.8	162.3	0.3	2.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	155.6	157.0	158.4	159.6	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.5	165.1	.4	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	155.1	155.6	156.2	158.0	158.6	159.3	160.1	161.8	162.5	.4	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	158.1	160.7	162.6	163.5	163.8	167.9	169.0	170.5	171.2	.4	4.5
Administrative support, including clerical	155.7	157.3	158.4	159.6	160.6	161.8	163.1	164.3	164.9	.4	2.7
Blue-collar workers	148.5	149.7	151.0	151.9	152.6	153.8	154.8	155.8	156.3	.3	2.4
Service occupations	153.0	154.2	155.1	156.2	156.9	158.0	158.7	159.8	160.6	.5	2.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	150.5	151.8	153.1	153.9	155.1	156.3	157.5	158.3	160.6	.3	2.3
Manufacturing	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.4	156.5	158.0	159.0	159.7	160.1	.3	2.3
Service-producing	154.5	155.9	157.2	156.4	158.8	160.5	161.4	163.0	163.6	.4	3.0
Services	157.1	158.1	158.8	160.7	161.1	161.9	162.8	164.7	165.4	.4	2.7
Health services	155.5	157.3	158.5	159.6	160.9	162.0	163.2	164.7	165.9	.7	3.1
Hospitals	155.5	157.2	158.6	160.3	162.2	163.5	164.4	166.3	167.7	.8	3.4
Educational services	155.1	155.3	155.6	159.3	160.1	160.4	160.7	162.7	163.2	.3	1.9
Public administration[2]	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	160.0	.4	2.7
Nonmanufacturing	153.8	155.0	156.4	157.5	158.0	159.6	160.5	162.1	162.7	.4	3.0
Private industry workers	153.3	154.7	156.3	157.0	157.5	159.3	160.4	161.7	162.3	.4	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	153.3	154.9	156.1	157.0	157.9	159.4	160.5	161.7	162.4	.4	3.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	156.1	157.7	159.4	160.0	160.4	162.6	163.8	165.3	165.9	.4	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	156.9	158.6	160.0	169.8	160.8	163.6	164.8	166.2	167.0	.5	3.5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	155.9	156.7	157.4	158.2	158.5	159.5	160.5	162.1	163.0	.6	2.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	158.6	161.3	163.6	164.3	164.5	169.1	170.3	171.8	172.5	.4	4.9
Sales occupations	152.6	153.6	157.0	156.9	156.8	158.1	159.3	161.6	161.1	–.3	2.7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	156.5	158.2	159.2	160.3	161.3	162.6	164.0	165.1	165.7	.4	2.7
Blue-collar workers	148.3	149.6	150.9	151.7	152.4	153.6	154.6	155.6	156.1	.3	2.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	148.4	149.2	151.0	151.8	152.3	153.4	154.7	155.5	156.2	.5	2.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	149.0	150.5	151.6	152.0	153.2	154.7	155.3	156.8	156.9	.1	2.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	142.8	144.8	145.2	146.3	146.9	147.8	149.0	149.8	149.8	.0	2.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	152.4	154.2	155.1	156.0	157.2	158.4	159.0	159.9	160.6	.4	2.2
Service occupations	150.6	152.0	152.8	153.9	154.4	155.5	156.1	157.1	157.8	.4	2.1
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3]	151.5	152.7	154.0	154.7	155.2	156.4	157.4	158.8	159.4	.4	2.7
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	150.5	151.7	153.1	153.9	155.0	156.3	157.4	158.3	158.7	.3	2.4
Excluding sales occupations	149.7	150.9	152.2	153.0	154.0	155.4	156.5	157.4	158.0	.4	2.6
White-collar occupations	153.6	155.0	156.6	157.9	158.6	160.0	161.4	161.9	162.1	.1	2.2
Excluding sales occupations	151.7	152.9	154.5	155.4	156.3	158.0	159.2	159.9	160.4	.3	2.6
Blue-collar occupations	148.4	149.6	150.7	151.5	152.6	153.8	154.8	155.9	156.4	.3	2.5
Construction	146.3	147.0	148.2	149.0	150.2	150.6	152.4	153.6	154.0	.3	2.5
Manufacturing	151.7	153.1	154.4	155.4	156.5	158.0	159.0	159.7	160.1	.3	2.3
White-collar occupations	153.3	154.9	156.6	157.7	158.6	160.1	161.6	162.0	162.1	.1	2.2
Excluding sales occupations	151.0	152.3	153.9	155.0	155.9	157.7	158.9	159.5	160.0	.3	2.6
Blue-collar occupations	150.3	151.7	152.8	153.5	154.7	156.3	156.9	157.9	158.5	.4	2.5
Durables	151.7	153.9	155.3	156.0	157.3	158.8	159.7	160.6	160.9	.2	2.3
Nondurables	153.9	151.9	153.1	154.4	155.2	156.6	157.8	158.3	158.7	.3	2.3
Service-producing	151.9	156.1	157.7	158.4	158.6	160.6	161.7	163.3	163.9	.4	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	156.1	157.2	158.5	159.3	159.6	161.7	162.8	164.2	165.0	.5	3.4
White-collar occupations	157.2	158.2	159.9	160.5	160.7	163.0	164.1	166.0	166.6	.4	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	158.2	160.4	161.6	162.5	162.8	165.3	166.5	168.2	169.0	.5	3.8
Blue-collar occupations	148.1	149.4	151.1	151.8	152.0	153.2	154.3	155.1	155.4	.2	2.2
Service occupations	149.4	151.6	152.4	153.5	154.1	155.1	155.6	156.6	157.4	.5	2.1
Transportation and public utilities	149.2	150.5	152.1	153.4	154.1	154.8	155.6	156.0	156.5	.3	1.6
Transportation	145.7	147.4	148.6	149.6	150.1	150.5	150.6	150.4	150.8	.3	.5
Public utilities	153.6	154.3	156.4	158.2	159.3	160.4	162.1	163.4	164.1	.4	3.0
Communications	155.2	155.3	157.1	159.6	160.7	161.9	163.4	165.4	165.9	.5	3.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	151.7	153.0	155.5	156.5	157.4	158.6	160.4	161.0	161.8	.2	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	152.1	153.0	155.7	155.5	155.5	156.7	157.5	159.2	159.5	1.1	2.6
Excluding sales occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade	154.8	157.2	161.3	160.4	161.0	163.4	164.7	164.8	165.3	.3	2.7
Excluding sales occupations	157.9	159.4	161.2	162.6	163.7	163.9	165.2	165.7	166.3	.4	1.6
Retail trade	150.7	150.9	152.7	152.9	152.7	153.1	153.8	156.3	156.5	.1	2.5
General merchandise stores	146.5	147.9	148.9	150.1	149.2	149.8	152.0	153.1	153.6	.3	2.9
Food stores	146.7	148.0	148.9	150.1	150.3	151.0	151.6	152.2	152.8	.4	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

27. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2003				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	156.0	160.3	162.0	162.4	162.6	171.1	172.4	174.1	174.5	0.2	7.3
Excluding sales occupations	159.1	164.5	165.7	166.1	167.3	176.7	178.5	179.2	210.2	.3	7.5
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	171.7	181.2	182.8	182.7	183.9	206.4	208.7	209.1	164.5	.5	14.3
Insurance	155.0	157.1	158.6	159.6	159.1	161.6	163.0	163.9	164.5	.4	3.4
Services	158.2	159.5	160.3	161.5	161.7	162.8	164.0	165.9	166.7	.5	3.1
Business services	163.7	164.0	164.0	164.6	164.8	165.6	166.4	169.1	169.8	.4	3.0
Health services	155.4	157.3	158.4	159.9	160.7	161.9	163.2	164.6	135.8	.7	3.2
Hospitals	155.4	157.1	158.6	160.2	162.1	163.6	164.6	166.5	167.9	.8	3.6
Educational services	160.5	161.2	161.2	165.2	166.5	167.1	167.5	170.3	171.0	.4	2.7
Colleges and universities	159.6	159.9	159.9	163.1	164.3	164.4	165.1	167.6	168.4	.5	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	153.5	155.0	156.5	157.2	157.5	159.4	160.5	162.1	162.6	.3	3.2
White-collar workers	156.4	158.0	159.6	160.2	160.5	162.8	163.9	165.7	166.3	.4	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	158.3	160.1	161.3	162.1	162.5	164.9	166.1	167.7	168.5	.5	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	146.4	147.5	149.0	149.8	150.2	151.1	152.4	153.4	153.8	.3	2.4
Service occupations	150.1	151.4	152.3	153.4	154.0	155.0	155.5	156.5	157.3	.5	2.1
State and local government workers	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	165.9	166.8	.4	2.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	153.3	153.9	154.4	157.4	158.4	158.9	159.2	161.0	161.5	.3	2.0
Professional specialty and technical	153.4	153.6	154.1	157.5	158.4	158.8	159.1	161.0	161.4	.2	1.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	155.1	156.6	156.8	159.0	160.1	160.9	161.0	162.5	163.3	.5	2.0
Administrative support, including clerical	150.9	151.9	152.8	155.1	156.0	156.9	157.2	159.1	159.5	.3	2.2
Blue-collar workers	150.8	151.6	152.1	154.5	155.1	156.2	156.5	157.6	158.3	.4	2.1
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	154.2	154.6	155.0	158.4	159.2	159.5	159.8	161.6	162.1	.3	1.8
Services excluding schools[4]	154.9	156.7	157.3	159.1	160.3	161.4	161.8	163.2	164.5	.8	2.6
Health services	155.8	157.8	158.6	160.5	162.2	162.9	163.5	165.1	166.7	1.0	2.8
Hospitals	155.7	157.7	158.8	160.6	162.5	163.1	163.8	165.5	166.7	.7	2.6
Educational services	154.0	154.2	154.5	158.1	158.9	159.1	159.3	161.2	161.6	.2	1.7
Schools	154.1	154.3	154.6	158.3	159.0	159.2	159.5	161.4	161.8	.2	1.8
Elementary and secondary	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.4	158.1	158.2	158.5	160.6	160.9	.2	1.8
Colleges and universities	156.7	156.8	157.3	160.7	161.6	162.1	162.1	163.5	164.0	.3	1.5
Public administration[2]	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	160.0	.4	2.7

[1] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[2] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[3] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[4] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

28. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry workers by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2003				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
Private industry workers	166.7	169.3	171.6	173.1	174.6	179.6	182.0	184.3	185.8	0.8	6.4
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	171.2	173.5	176.1	177.2	178.5	183.6	185.5	187.7	189.2	.8	6.0
Blue-collar workers	159.2	162.2	164.0	166.2	167.8	172.7	176.1	178.4	179.9	.8	7.2
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	162.6	165.8	167.4	168.8	171.0	178.0	180.2	182.3	183.8	.8	7.5
Service-producing	168.4	170.7	173.3	174.9	175.9	179.9	182.3	184.7	186.2	.8	5.9
Manufacturing	160.4	163.7	165.5	166.8	168.9	176.9	179.0	181.1	182.3	.7	7.9
Nonmanufacturing	168.6	171.1	173.5	175.2	176.3	180.3	182.8	185.1	186.7	.9	5.9

29. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2003				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	153.1	154.8	156.3	158.1	159.5	162.1	164.1	165.7	166.8	0.7	4.6
Goods-producing	151.6	153.4	154.7	156.2	157.8	161.4	163.4	164.7	165.9	.7	5.1
Service-producing	154.2	156.0	157.6	159.9	161.1	162.6	164.6	166.5	167.5	.6	4.0
Manufacturing	151.4	153.4	154.6	155.9	157.9	162.3	163.8	165.0	166.3	.8	5.3
Nonmanufacturing	153.5	155.0	156.6	158.8	159.9	161.4	163.7	165.5	166.5	.6	4.1
Nonunion	157.8	159.6	161.4	162.5	162.8	165.4	166.8	168.4	169.1	.4	3.9
Goods-producing	155.3	157.2	158.6	159.5	160.8	163.6	164.9	166.1	166.7	.4	3.7
Service-producing	158.6	160.3	162.2	162.9	163.3	165.9	167.2	169.0	169.8	.5	4.0
Manufacturing	155.5	157.6	159.1	160.1	161.3	164.5	165.8	166.9	167.3	.2	3.7
Nonmanufacturing	158.2	159.9	161.7	162.4	162.9	165.4	166.7	168.5	139.3	.5	3.9
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	156.3	158.3	159.9	160.5	161.3	163.8	165.2	166.9	167.9	.6	4.1
South	154.6	156.2	157.6	158.9	159.0	160.6	161.6	163.2	163.9	.4	3.1
Midwest (formerly North Central)	158.6	161.1	162.2	163.5	164.6	169.0	170.4	171.7	172.5	.5	4.8
West	159.4	160.4	162.9	163.8	165.0	167.3	169.5	171.4	172.2	.5	4.4
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	157.4	159.1	160.9	161.8	162.5	165.2	166.6	168.3	169.1	.5	4.1
Other areas	155.6	157.5	158.5	160.0	169.8	163.5	165.0	166.1	166.9	.5	3.8
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	147.4	148.4	149.8	151.3	152.5	153.3	154.3	155.3	156.2	.6	2.4
Goods-producing	146.3	147.2	158.6	150.0	151.2	152.4	153.9	154.8	155.4	.4	2.8
Service-producing	148.9	150.0	151.4	152.9	154.1	154.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	.6	2.1
Manufacturing	148.0	149.0	150.2	151.6	153.1	154.6	155.9	156.7	157.1	.3	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	147.1	148.1	149.6	151.1	152.1	152.5	153.5	154.6	155.6	.6	2.3
Nonunion	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.5	160.4	161.5	163.0	163.4	.2	3.1
Goods-producing	152.1	153.5	154.8	155.5	156.6	157.8	158.9	159.7	160.1	.3	2.2
Service-producing	155.1	156.7	158.3	158.9	159.0	161.2	162.3	164.0	164.5	.3	3.5
Manufacturing	153.1	154.7	156.1	156.8	157.8	159.3	160.2	160.9	161.3	.2	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.3	160.4	161.5	163.1	163.7	.4	3.4
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	151.7	153.5	154.9	155.1	155.7	157.3	158.4	160.0	160.9	.6	3.3
South	151.2	152.5	153.6	154.7	154.6	155.3	156.1	157.4	157.9	.3	2.1
Midwest (formerly North Central)	154.7	157.1	158.5	159.2	160.2	164.1	165.0	166.1	166.5	.2	3.9
West	156.0	156.4	158.7	159.3	160.1	161.3	163.1	164.7	165.2	.3	3. 2
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	153.7	155.1	156.7	157.4	157.9	159.6	160.7	162.2	162.7	.3	3.0
Other areas	150.5	151.7	152.6	153.8	154.8	156.8	158.0	158.9	159.5	.4	3.0

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

30. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, medium and large private establishments, selected years, 1980–97

Item	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997
Scope of survey (in 000's)	21,352	21,043	21,013	21,303	31,059	32,428	31,163	28,728	33,374	38,409
Number of employees (in 000's):										
With medical care	20,711	20,412	20,383	20,238	27,953	29,834	25,865	23,519	25,546	29,340
With life insurance	20,498	20,201	20,172	20,451	28,574	30,482	29,293	26,175	29,078	33,495
With defined benefit plan	17,936	17,676	17,231	16,190	19,567	20,430	18,386	16,015	17,417	19,202
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	–	–
Paid rest time	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	–	–
Paid funeral leave	–	–	–	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence	–	–	–	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year	–	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave [1]	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave	–	–	–	–	33	37	37	60	–	–
Unpaid paternity leave	–	–	–	–	16	18	26	53	–	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	93
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:										
Home health care	–	–	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Extended care facilities	58	62	62	70	79	80	80	82	73	78
Physical exam	–	–	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:										
Self coverage	26	27	36	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$11.93	$12.80	$19.29	$25.31	$26.60	$31.55	$33.92	$39.14
Family coverage	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$35.93	$41.40	$60.07	$72.10	$96.97	$107.42	$118.33	$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:										
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits	–	–	–	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available	–	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	54	51	51	49	46	43	45	44	–	–
Participants in short-term disability plans [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	55
Retirement plans										
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
Percent of participants with:										
Normal retirement prior to age 65	55	58	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Early retirement available	98	97	97	98	98	97	98	95	96	95
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	–	–	47	35	26	22	7	6	4	10
Terminal earnings formula	53	52	54	57	55	64	56	61	58	56
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	45	56	62	62	63	54	48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	–	–	–	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	–	–	–	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans	–	–	–	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts [2]	–	–	–	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7

[1] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1995 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[2] Prior to 1995, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

31. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Small private establishments				State and local governments			
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's)	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):								
With medical care	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	–	–	17	11	10	–
Average minutes per day	37	37	–	–	34	36	34	–
Paid rest time	48	49	–	–	58	56	53	–
Average minutes per day	27	26	–	–	29	29	29	–
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year[1]	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave [2]	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave	17	18	–	–	57	51	59	–
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	–	–	30	33	44	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	47	48	–	–	–	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care	79	80	–	–	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities	83	84	–	–	78	79	84	81
Physical exam	26	28	–	–	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution	$25.13	$36.51	$40.97	$42.63	$15.74	$25.53	$28.97	$30.20
Family coverage	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution	$109.34	$150.54	$159.63	$181.53	$71.89	$117.59	$139.23	$149.70
Participants in life insurance plans	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	6	26	26	–	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans [2]	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	–	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available	95	95	–	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	7	4	–	–	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula	58	54	–	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	–	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts [3]	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans				7				

[1] Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

[2] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[3] Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

32. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2003[P]											2004	
	2002	2003[P]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	19	14	0	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	1
In effect during period	20	15	0	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	1	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	46	129.2	.0	4.0	4.0	1.3	4.0	.0	8.2	.0	82.2	8.0	.0	.0	6.5
In effect during period (in thousands)	47	130.5	.0	4.0	4.0	1.3	4.0	4.0	8.2	3.2	82.2	76.7	70.5	61.3	66.5
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	6,596	4,091.2	0.0	18.5	40.0	7.8	16.0	12.0	35.9	51.3	1,168.5	1,219.0	1,473.4	1,203.9	1,146.5
Percent of estimated working time[1]	([2])	.01	([2])	([2])	.00	.00	([2])	([2])	([2])	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05	.05

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp.54–56.

[2] Less than 0.005.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. P = preliminary.

33. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2003										2004	
	2002	2003	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS														
All items	179.9	184.0	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.2	186.2
All items (1967 = 100)	538.8	551.1	548.5	551.8	550.5	549.7	550.9	553.0	554.7	554.3	552.7	552.1	554.9	557.9
Food and beverages	176.8	180.5	178.9	179.2	179.0	179.4	180.3	180.9	181.3	182.2	182.9	184.7	184.3	184.5
Food	176.2	180.0	178.3	178.6	178.4	178.8	179.7	180.4	180.7	181.7	182.4	180.0	183.8	184.1
Food at home	175.6	179.4	177.6	177.7	177.3	177.8	178.9	179.7	180.1	181.5	182.4	184.1	184.0	184.0
Cereals and bakery products	198.0	202.8	201.8	202.1	201.9	203.0	204.5	204.5	203.5	203.1	202.5	202.9	203.9	204.4
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	162.1	169.3	164.7	164.8	165.2	164.7	168.2	169.7	171.1	174.0	179.3	181.1	179.9	179.7
Dairy and related products[1]	168.1	167.9	167.2	167.1	165.8	165.4	164.7	167.5	170.3	171.8	171.2	173.0	172.4	172.1
Fruits and vegetables	220.9	225.9	223.3	223.6	221.3	226.2	226.6	224.9	224.4	226.3	227.5	232.4	232.4	229.7
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.2	139.8	140.8	140.3	140.5	140.3	138.4	139.7	139.2	140.5	137.9	139.3	140.7	141.4
Other foods at home	160.8	162.6	162.2	162.6	162.1	162.1	167.7	163.2	163.1	163.0	162.0	163.0	162.8	163.7
Sugar and sweets	159.0	162.0	161.8	162.5	161.4	162.3	162.7	162.5	162.3	162.5	161.7	161.0	163.0	163.9
Fats and oils	155.4	157.4	158.7	157.5	156.1	157.6	156.3	157.7	157.6	159.7	157.3	157.7	160.7	162.3
Other foods	177.1	178.8	177.9	178.6	178.5	177.8	179.0	179.4	179.4	178.7	177.9	179.6	178.0	178.9
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	109.2	110.3	110.5	110.1	110.4	110.1	111.3	109.9	111.0	110.7	109.0	109.8	109.1	109.5
Food away from home[1]	178.3	182.1	180.7	181.0	181.1	181.5	182.2	182.6	182.8	183.3	183.8	184.3	184.9	185.5
Other food away from home[1,2]	117.7	121.3	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.5	121.3	121.4	121.8	122.3	122.7	122.9	123.9	124.0
Alcoholic beverages	183.6	187.2	185.9	186.6	186.4	186.7	187.2	187.1	187.9	188.1	188.6	188.7	189.4	189.9
Housing	180.3	184.8	183.2	184.3	184.1	184.5	185.9	186.1	185.8	185.7	185.1	185.1	186.3	187.0
Shelter	208.1	213.1	211.6	212.1	212.1	212.8	213.8	214.3	213.8	214.7	214.2	213.1	215.2	216.0
Rent of primary residence	199.7	205.5	203.7	204.1	204.5	204.9	205.6	206.1	206.6	206.9	207.5	205.5	208.3	208.8
Lodging away from home	118.3	119.3	117.6	119.7	118.7	121.4	124.8	125.1	118.5	120.9	115.0	119.3	117.2	120.0
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	214.7	219.9	218.7	218.9	218.9	219.1	219.6	220.1	220.7	221.4	221.9	219.9	222.6	222.9
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	108.7	114.8	114.1	114.0	114.2	114.3	115.6	115.8	115.9	116.0	114.3	114.8	114.8	115.0
Fuels and utilities	143.6	154.5	148.3	154.5	153.1	153.7	159.4	159.2	159.6	155.0	152.9	154.5	156.3	156.9
Fuels	127.2	138.2	131.9	138.5	136.8	137.5	143.6	143.0	143.4	138.2	135.7	138.7	139.2	139.5
Fuel oil and other fuels	115.5	139.5	156.3	169.0	147.9	137.0	130.5	130.7	130.5	131.4	134.8	139.1	149.9	155.1
Gas (piped) and electricity	134.4	145.0	136.9	143.5	143.0	144.5	151.6	151.0	151.5	145.6	142.6	145.0	145.5	145.5
Household furnishings and operations	128.3	126.1	127.7	127.1	127.2	126.3	126.1	125.5	125.2	125.1	124.9	124.7	125.3	125.7
Apparel	124.0	120.9	120.6	123.6	123.9	122.5	116.2	117.2	122.0	124.8	123.1	119.0	115.8	118.6
Men's and boys' apparel	121.7	118.0	117.3	121.0	120.8	119.5	113.8	113.4	117.3	120.8	121.4	118.0	115.5	117.1
Women's and girls' apparel	115.8	113.1	112.4	117.2	117.8	115.5	106.1	107.9	115.5	118.8	115.7	110.9	105.7	110.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	126.4	122.1	122.3	124.1	123.4	123.6	117.9	120.8	124.1	125.2	123.0	119.2	117.7	119.3
Footwear	121.4	119.6	119.8	119.8	119.9	119.7	117.5	117.8	120.3	121.8	121.0	118.5	115.9	117.0
Transportation	152.9	157.6	158.9	161.0	159.3	157.2	156.8	158.3	159.4	157.1	155.7	154.7	157.0	158.8
Private transportation	148.8	153.6	155.3	157.3	155.5	153.1	152.4	154.1	155.4	153.0	151.7	150.8	153.2	154.9
New and used motor vehicles[2]	99.2	96.5	98.0	98.0	97.8	97.4	96.5	96.0	95.1	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.4
New vehicles	140.0	137.9	139.2	139.3	138.7	138.1	137.7	136.8	136.4	136.5	137.5	138.0	138.0	138.3
Used cars and trucks[1]	152.0	142.9	148.4	148.5	148.4	147.9	145.7	143.3	139.0	135.1	132.0	131.0	130.8	131.0
Motor fuel	116.6	135.8	140.4	148.1	140.6	131.3	130.6	139.0	147.1	136.6	131.2	127.8	136.7	143.1
Gasoline (all types)	116.0	135.1	139.7	147.4	139.9	130.6	130.0	138.4	146.5	136.0	130.6	127.2	136.1	142.5
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	106.9	107.8	108.2	107.9	107.7	107.8	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.9	107.9	107.8	108.0	108.0
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	190.2	195.6	194.5	194.3	194.6	194.9	196.0	195.7	196.2	196.9	197.2	198.0	198.2	198.2
Public transportation	207.4	209.3	203.6	206.1	207.2	211.6	216.7	213.8	211.2	211.3	207.9	205.6	206.3	208.1
Medical care	285.6	297.1	293.7	294.2	294.6	295.5	297.6	298.4	299.2	299.9	300.8	302.1	303.6	306.0
Medical care commodities	256.4	262.8	260.4	261.4	261.6	261.8	263.6	264.1	264.9	264.7	264.0	265.0	265.5	266.7
Medical care services	292.9	306.0	302.3	302.6	303.1	304.2	306.4	307.2	308.2	309.1	310.6	311.9	313.8	316.6
Professional services	253.9	261.2	258.8	259.1	259.8	261.1	260.9	261.7	262.2	263.0	263.0	261.2	262.5	268.0
Hospital and related services	367.8	394.8	388.2	388.7	388.7	388.9	394.7	398.6	399.6	400.7	405.6	407.0	409.7	412.5
Recreation[2]	106.2	107.5	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.7	107.9	108.4
Video and audio[1,2]	102.6	103.6	103.8	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.5	103.8	103.3	103.6	104.1
Education and communication[2]	107.9	109.8	109.7	109.4	109.0	108.6	108.9	110.1	110.9	110.9	110.8	110.9	111.1	111.2
Education[2]	126.0	134.4	131.0	131.1	131.2	131.4	132.6	136.2	138.7	139.1	139.0	139.4	140.1	140.4
Educational books and supplies	317.6	335.4	332.8	333.2	332.3	332.5	335.0	338.5	338.2	339.7	336.0	342.8	345.4	348.6
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	362.1	362.1	376.3	376.5	377.1	377.7	381.2	392.1	400.0	401.1	401.2	401.7	403.6	404.2
Communication[1,2]	92.3	89.7	91.9	91.3	90.5	89.8	89.4	89.0	88.6	88.4	88.2	88.2	88.1	88.1
Information and information processing[1,2]	90.8	87.8	90.1	89.5	88.6	87.9	87.5	87.0	86.7	86.4	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.1
Telephone services[1,2]	99.7	98.3	100.5	99.7	98.7	98.1	98.1	97.8	97.4	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.0	97.1
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	18.3	16.1	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.2
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	22.2	17.6	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.0	17.2	16.7	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.0
Other goods and services	293.2	298.7	297.5	297.3	298.1	298.1	299.2	299.6	299.9	300.2	300.0	300.2	301.4	302.3
Tobacco and smoking products	461.5	469.0	472.7	467.2	467.9	465.6	469.1	471.8	468.7	469.5	469.1	470.4	473.0	472.6
Personal care[1]	174.7	178.0	176.7	177.2	177.7	177.9	178.4	178.4	179.0	179.1	179.0	179.0	179.7	180.4
Personal care products[1]	154.7	153.5	153.3	153.3	154.1	153.6	154.2	153.5	153.4	153.6	153.2	153.4	153.8	154.5
Personal care services[1]	188.4	193.2	190.9	191.7	192.5	193.0	193.2	193.9	195.4	195.6	194.2	194.3	194.6	195.2

See footnotes at end of table.

33. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug,	Sept,	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Miscellaneous personal services	274.4	283.5	280.4	281.4	282.0	282.7	283.8	284.1	284.3	285.3	285.8	287.0	287.1	288.8	290.4
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	149.7	151.2	152.0	153.1	152.2	150.9	150.4	150.0	150.9	152.0	151.4	150.9	150.4	151.1	152.3
Food and beverages	176.8	180.5	178.9	179.2	179.0	179.4	180.2	180.3	180.9	181.3	182.2	182.9	184.1	184.3	184.5
Commodities less food and beverages	134.2	134.5	136.4	138.0	136.7	134.6	133.6	132.9	133.9	135.4	134.1	132.9	131.7	132.6	134.2
Nondurables less food and beverages	145.1	149.7	151.2	154.5	152.3	148.9	147.4	146.6	149.2	153.1	151.2	149.0	146.7	148.4	151.4
Apparel	124.0	120.9	120.6	123.6	123.9	122.5	119.5	116.2	117.2	122.0	124.8	123.1	119.0	115.8	118.6
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	162.2	171.5	174.1	177.8	173.9	169.2	168.6	169.2	173.0	176.4	171.6	169.1	167.7	172.3	175.6
Durables	121.4	117.5	119.7	119.5	119.2	118.5	118.0	117.4	116.7	115.7	115.2	115.1	115.0	115.1	115.3
Services	209.8	216.5	214.0	215.1	215.1	215.9	216.8	217.6	218.0	218.1	218.4	217.9	217.9	219.1	219.9
Rent of shelter[3]	216.7	221.9	220.3	220.9	220.8	221.5	221.7	222.6	223.1	222.6	223.5	223.0	222.9	224.1	224.9
Transporatation services	209.1	216.3	213.4	214.2	215.3	216.3	217.1	218.0	217.2	216.8	218.9	218.6	217.7	218.7	219.3
Other services	246.4	254.4	252.4	252.6	252.5	252.8	253.0	253.7	255.5	257.0	257.2	257.3	257.4	258.4	259.2
Special indexes:															
All items less food	180.5	184.7	183.9	185.2	184.7	184.3	184.5	184.6	185.3	186.0	185.6	184.9	184.4	185.5	1186.6
All items less shelter	170.8	174.6	174.0	175.3	174.7	174.1	174.3	174.2	175.0	176.0	175.5	174.9	174.7	175.6	176.7
All items less medical care	174.3	178.1	177.3	178.4	178.0	177.7	177.9	178.0	178.7	179.2	179.1	178.5	178.2	179.1	180.1
Commodities less food	136.0	136.5	138.3	139.8	138.6	136.5	135.5	134.9	135.9	137.3	136.1	135.0	133.8	134.7	136.3
Nondurables less food	147.4	151.9	153.3	156.5	154.3	151.1	151.1	149.0	151.5	155.2	153.3	151.3	149.2	150.8	153.7
Nondurables less food and apparel	163.3	172.1	174.4	177.7	174.2	169.9	169.4	170.0	173.4	176.6	172.2	170.0	168.8	173.0	176.1
Nondurables	161.1	165.3	165.3	167.2	165.9	164.3	163.9	163.5	165.2	167.4	166.8	166.1	165.4	166.4	168.1
Services less rent of shelter[3]	217.5	226.4	222.8	224.4	224.6	225.5	227.2	228.0	228.4	229.2	228.7	228.2	228.4	229.7	230.6
Services less medical care services	202.5	208.7	206.4	207.4	207.5	208.2	209.1	209.8	210.3	210.3	210.5	209.9	209.9	211.0	211.7
Energy	121.7	136.5	135.4	142.6	138.1	134.0	136.5	136.8	140.6	144.6	136.9	133.1	131.8	137.4	140.6
All items less energy	187.7	190.6	189.7	190.2	190.2	190.3	190.3	190.5	190.8	191.0	191.7	191.6	191.5	191.9	192.7
All items less food and energy	190.5	193.2	192.5	193.0	193.1	193.2	193.0	193.2	193.5	193.6	194.3	193.9	193.6	194.0	194.9
Commodities less food and energy	143.7	140.9	142.1	142.6	142.5	141.7	140.8	139.9	139.7	140.2	140.4	139.9	139.0	138.5	139.3
Energy commodities	117.1	136.7	142.1	150.1	141.7	132.3	130.9	131.3	139.2	146.9	137.0	132.1	129.0	138.2	144.6
Services less energy	217.5	223.8	221.9	222.4	222.5	223.1	223.5	224.3	224.9	224.9	225.8	225.6	225.5	226.6	227.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	175.9	179.8	179.2	180.3	179.8	179.4	179.6	179.6	180.6	181.0	180.7	180.2	179.9	180.9	181.9
All items (1967 = 100)	523.9	535.6	533.7	537.1	535.5	534.3	534.3	535.0	537.1	539.2	538.2	536.7	536.0	538.7	541.7
Food and beverages	176.1	179.9	178.3	178.5	178.3	178.7	179.5	179.6	180.2	180.7	181.7	182.4	183.6	183.8	184.0
Food	176.5	179.4	177.7	177.9	177.7	178.1	178.9	179.1	179.7	180.2	181.2	181.9	183.1	183.3	183.5
Food at home	175.1	178.5	176.7	176.8	176.4	176.8	177.9	178.0	178.8	179.4	180.7	181.6	183.3	183.2	183.2
Cereals and bakery products	198.0	202.8	201.9	202.1	201.8	202.9	203.7	204.4	204.5	203.5	203.2	202.4	202.4	203.8	204.4
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	162.0	169.2	164.5	164.8	165.2	164.6	167.0	168.2	169.5	170.9	173.8	179.2	181.0	179.9	179.7
Dairy and related products[1]	167.2	167.6	167.1	166.7	165.6	165.1	163.5	164.4	167.0	170.2	171.7	171.0	172.7	172.2	171.7
Fruits and vegetables	222.9	224.3	221.8	222.2	220.0	224.3	225.7	225.3	223.8	223.4	224.9	225.3	229.7	229.7	227.5
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	138.6	139.1	140.1	139.5	139.6	139.7	139.6	137.5	138.9	138.5	139.8	137.3	138.6	140.0	140.8
Other foods at home	160.4	162.2	161.9	162.1	161.7	161.7	163.0	162.3	162.6	162.8	162.5	161.6	162.5	162.3	163.3
Sugar and sweets	158.8	161.6	161.3	162.1	160.9	162.1	162.4	162.3	162.1	162.1	162.1	161.4	160.5	162.4	163.2
Fats and oils	155.3	157.4	158.7	157.7	156.2	157.6	156.5	156.2	157.7	157.6	159.6	157.3	157.7	160.7	162.2
Other foods	177.6	179.2	178.5	178.9	179.0	187.1	180.5	179.4	179.7	180.0	179.0	178.3	180.0	178.4	179.4
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	109.7	110.8	110.9	110.5	110.9	110.5	112.1	111.6	110.0	111.3	111.2	109.5	110.3	109.6	110.1
Food away from home[1]	178.2	182.0	180.5	181.0	181.0	181.4	181.7	182.1	182.4	182.7	183.3	183.7	184.2	184.8	185.3
Other food away from home[1,2]	118.1	121.5	120.4	120.7	120.8	120.8	121.3	121.4	121.6	122.0	122.5	122.9	123.1	123.6	123.8
Alcoholic beverages	183.3	187.1	185.7	186.8	186.6	186.8	186.8	187.0	186.9	187.7	188.1	188.8	188.9	189.5	190.0
Housing	175.7	180.4	178.7	179.9	179.7	180.0	180.9	181.4	181.6	181.6	181.3	180.9	181.0	182.1	182.6
Shelter	201.9	206.9	205.5	205.9	205.9	206.4	206.5	207.2	207.7	207.6	208.3	208.2	208.2	209.2	209.8
Rent of primary residence	199.0	204.7	203.0	203.4	203.7	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.3	205.8	206.1	206.6	207.0	207.4	208.0
Lodging away from home[2]	118.4	119.8	118.0	120.4	119.0	122.2	122.6	125.0	125.2	119.8	121.7	116.2	113.4	118.5	121.1
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	195.1	199.7	198.6	198.8	198.8	199.0	199.0	199.4	199.9	200.4	201.0	201.4	201.7	202.1	202.3
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	108.7	114.7	113.9	113.8	114.0	114.0	115.0	115.4	115.7	115.8	116.0	114.4	114.4	114.9	115.1
Fuels and utilities	142.9	153.9	147.4	153.6	152.4	153.0	158.6	158.9	158.7	159.1	154.3	152.3	153.0	155.6	156.2
Fuels	126.1	137.0	130.5	137.0	135.7	136.3	142.2	142.4	141.9	142.3	137.0	134.7	135.4	138.0	138.3
Fuel oil and other fuels	115.0	138.7	155.7	167.9	146.9	136.1	131.6	129.6	129.6	129.4	130.7	134.4	136.2	149.6	154.5
Gas (piped) and electricity	133.4	144.1	136.0	142.6	142.3	143.5	150.3	150.6	150.1	150.6	144.6	141.9	142.5	144.7	144.7
Household furnishings and operations	124.4	121.9	123.5	122.8	122.8	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.4	121.0	120.9	120.7	120.4	121.0	121.4
Apparel	123.1	120.0	119.4	122.5	122.8	121.5	118.7	115.2	116.1	121.0	123.9	122.6	118.7	115.7	118.3
Men's and boys' apparel	121.7	117.5	116.8	120.6	120.4	119.1	116.2	113.4	112.9	116.5	120.0	121.1	117.8	115.6	117.4
Women's and girls' apparel	114.6	112.1	111.0	116.4	116.4	114.2	110.4	105.0	106.9	114.5	118.2	115.3	110.5	105.5	109.8
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	128.6	124.1	123.6	125.8	125.5	125.7	122.9	120.3	122.9	126.5	127.7	125.0	121.4	120.1	122.2
Footwear	121.2	119.1	119.3	119.6	119.8	119.9	118.5	116.9	117.2	119.6	121.1	120.4	117.8	115.6	116.4
Transportation	151.8	156.3	158.2	160.3	158.5	156.2	155.7	155.5	157.1	158.1	155.4	153.6	152.5	154.9	156.8
Private transportation	149.0	153.5	155.7	157.8	155.9	153.3	152.8	152.5	154.2	155.3	152.5	150.8	149.7	152.2	154.0
New and used motor vehicles[2]	99.4	96.0	97.9	98.0	97.7	96.9	96.9	96.3	95.7	94.4	93.5	93.1	92.8	92.7	92.8

See footnotes at end of table.

33. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
New vehicles	141.1	139.0	140.3	140.4	139.7	139.1	138.4	137.7	137.9	137.6	137.8	138.7	139.2	139.2	139
Used cars and trucks[1]	152.8	143.7	149.2	149.2	149.2	148.7	148.1	146.4	144.0	139.8	135.9	132.8	131.7	131.6	131
Motor fuel	117.0	136.1	140.9	148.5	140.8	131.5	130.4	130.9	139.4	147.5	136.9	131.5	128.1	137.1	143
Gasoline (all types)	116.4	135.5	140.3	147.8	140.2	130.9	129.8	130.4	138.9	147.0	136.4	130.9	127.6	136.6	143
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	106.1	107.3	107.5	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.5	107.5	107.3	107.6	107
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	191.7	197.3	196.2	196.0	196.3	196.5	196.8	197.7	197.3	197.9	198.6	198.9	199.8	199.9	200
Public transportation	202.6	206.0	199.8	202.0	203.0	208.5	210.8	212.8	210.5	208.4	208.7	205.8	203.6	204.6	206
Medical care	284.6	296.3	293.0	293.5	293.7	294.6	295.5	296.7	297.4	298.3	299.1	300.1	301.4	302.8	305
Medical care commodities	251.1	257.4	255.1	256.1	256.2	256.4	256.7	258.2	258.6	259.4	259.2	258.5	259.4	259.8	260
Medical care services	292.5	305.9	302.3	302.7	303.0	304.1	305.1	306.3	307.0	307.9	309.1	310.6	311.9	313.8	316
Professional services	256.0	263.4	261.0	261.3	261.9	263.3	263.5	264.1	263.9	264.4	265.2	265.2	266.5	267.8	270
Hospital and related services	363.2	391.2	384.8	385.3	384.9	385.0	388.1	390.9	394.2	395.8	397.5	402.4	403.4	405.9	408
Recreation[2]	104.6	105.5	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.6	105.7	105.5	105.4	105.6	105.5	105.6	106
Video and audio[1,2]	102.0	102.9	103.0	102.9	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.7	102.8	103.0	102.5	102.7	103
Education and communication[2]	107.6	109.0	109.2	108.9	108.4	108.0	107.8	108.2	109.1	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.7	109.8	110
Education[2]	125.9	133.8	130.7	130.8	130.9	131.1	131.8	132.3	135.5	137.8	138.1	138.0	138.0	139.1	139
Educational books and supplies	318.5	336.5	333.6	333.9	333.4	333.6	335.5	336.3	339.6	339.6	340.6	337.5	343.8	346.1	349
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	354.8	377.3	368.0	368.2	368.8	369.3	371.1	372.6	382.1	389.2	390.1	390.2	390.7	392.8	393
Communication[1,2]	93.7	91.2	93.4	92.8	92.0	91.3	90.7	90.9	90.5	90.2	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.6	89
Information and information processing[1,2]	92.7	89.9	92.2	91.6	90.7	90.0	89.6	89.6	89.1	89.1	88.5	88.4	88.3	88.2	88
Telephone services[1,2]	99.9	98.5	100.7	99.9	98.9	98.3	97.7	98.3	98.0	97.6	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.2	97
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	19.0	16.7	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.3	16.1	16.2	15.9	15.8	15.8	15
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	21.8	17.3	18.6	18.6	18.5	17.8	16.9	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.0	15.9	15.8	15
Other goods and services	302.0	307.0	306.4	305.6	306.4	306.0	306.0	307.5	308.0	307.9	308.2	307.7	308.1	309.3	310
Tobacco and smoking products	463.2	470.5	474.8	469.1	469.8	464.8	464.8	470.5	473.2	469.9	470.7	470.2	471.5	473.8	473
Personal care[1]	174.1	177.0	175.7	176.1	176.7	176.9	177.2	177.5	177.4	177.9	178.0	177.7	177.8	177.4	179
Personal care products[1]	155.5	154.2	154.0	153.8	154.6	154.2	154.4	154.8	154.3	154.0	154.1	153.8	154. 2	154.3	155
Personal care services[1]	189.1	193.9	191.6	192.4	193.2	193.6	193.5	193.9	194.6	196.1	196.3	194.8	194.9	195.1	195
Miscellaneous personal services	274.0	283.3	279.9	281.1	281.6	282.4	283.9	284.0	284.4	285.2	285.6	286.7	286.6	288.4	290
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	150.4	151.8	152.8	154.0	153.0	151.6	151.1	150.7	151.6	152.7	151.9	151.3	150.7	151.5	152
Food and beverages	176.1	179.9	178.3	178.5	178.3	178.7	179.5	179.6	180.2	180.7	181.7	182.4	183.6	183.8	184
Commodities less food and beverages	135.5	135.8	138.0	139.6	138..2	136.0	135.0	134.2	135.4	136.7	135.2	133.8	132.5	133.5	135
Nondurables less food and beverages	147.0	152.1	153.8	157.3	154.8	151.1	149.6	148.7	151.7	155.9	153.6	151.4	149.0	151.0	154
Apparel	123.1	120.0	119.4	122.5	122.8	121.5	118.7	115.2	116.1	121.0	123.9	122.6	118.7	115.7	118
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	165.3	175.6	178.7	182.6	178.3	173.0	172.3	173.0	177.4	181.2	175.7	172.9	171.6	176.5	180
Durables	121.8	117.4	119.9	119.8	119.4	118.8	118.3	117.6	116.9	115.5	114.7	114.2	114.0	114.0	1142
Services	205.9	212.6	210.2	211.2	211.3	212.0	212.9	213.6	214.0	214.3	214.4	214.1	214.2	215.3	216
Rent of shelter[3]	194.5	199.2	197.9	198.3	198.3	198.8	198.9	199.5	200.0	199.9	200.6	200.5	200.6	201.4	202
Transporatation services	207.7	216.2	213.2	213.9	215.0	216.1	216.7	217.4	216.8	216.8	219.0	218.8	218.0	219.1	219
Other services	241.6	248.5	247.1	247.0	246.8	246.8	247.2	247.9	249.3	250.6	250.7	250.7	250.9	251.8	252
Special indexes:															
All items less food	175.8	179.7	179.3	180.6	180.0	179.5	179.5	179.6	180.3	181.0	180.4	179.7	179.2	180.2	181
All items less shelter	168.3	171.9	171.5	172.9	172.2	171.4	171.7	171.5	172.3	173.3	172.6	171.9	171.6	172.5	173
All items less medical care	171.1	174.8	174.2	175.4	174.8	174.4	174.5	174.5	175.2	176.0	175.6	175.0	174.7	175.6	176
Commodities less food	137.3	137.7	139.7	141.4	140.0	137.9	136.9	136.1	137.2	138.6	137.0	135.8	134.5	135.5	137
Nondurables less food	149.2	154.2	155.8	159.2	156.8	153.2	151.8	151.0	151.0	157.9	155.7	153.7	151.4	153.3	156
Nondurables less food and apparel	166.1	175.9	178.7	182.3	178.4	173.5	172.8	173.5	177.5	181.1	176.1	173.6	172.1	176.9	180
Nondurables	161.4	166.4	166.5	168.5	167.1	165.3	164.9	164.6	166.4	168.8	168.1	167.3	166.6	167.8	169
Services less rent of shelter[3]	193.1	201.3	197.9	199.5	199.7	200.4	202.2	202.8	203.1	203.7	203.2	202.7	202.9	204.1	204
Services less medical care services	198.9	205.2	202.9	204.0	204.0	204.7	205.2	206.2	206.6	206.8	206.9	206.5	206.6	207.6	208
Energy	120.9	135.9	135.1	142.2	137.7	133.2	135.6	135.9	140.0	144.2	136.3	132.4	131.1	136.9	140
All items less energy	183.6	186.1	185.5	185.9	185.8	185.9	185.9	185.9	186.2	186.4	187.0	187.0	186.9	187.2	187
All items less food and energy	185.6	187.9	187.5	188.0	188.0	188.0	187.7	187.7	187.9	188.1	188.6	188.4	188.0	188.3	189
Commodities less food and energy	144.4	141.1	142.6	143.1	143.0	142.2	141.3	140.3	140.1	140.2	140.3	139.7	141.1	138.2	139
Energy commodities	17.3	136.8	142.1	150.0	141.7	132.3	131.0	131.4	139.5	147.2	137.2	132.1	136.8	138.3	144
Services less energy	213.9	220 2	218 5	218 8	219 0	219 6	219 8	220.5	221.0	221.3	222.1	222.1	222.1	223.1	223

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

34. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2003				2004		2003				2004	
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U.S. city average	M	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	185.2	186.2	181.0	180.7	180.2	179.9	180.9	181.9
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	195.0	195.4	195.1	194.9	195.9	196.8	191.9	192.1	191.9	191.7	192.6	193.6
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	197.3	197.7	197.3	197.1	197.9	198.6	193.0	193.2	192.8	192.7	193.3	194.3
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	115.0	115.2	115.3	115.0	116.0	116.6	115.1	115.3	115.4	115.2	116.1	116.7
Midwest urban[4]	M	179.5	179.1	178.9	178.4	179.4	180.2	174.6	174.1	173.9	173 .4	174.5	175.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	182.0	181.7	181.4	180.9	181.8	182.5	176.4	176.0	175.7	175.1	176.2	176.9
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.9	113.6	113.6	113.3	114.1	114.7	113.2	112.7	112.7	112.4	113.3	113.8
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	172.3	171.8	171.4	171.5	171.8	173.0	170	169.3	169.1	169.1	169.4	170.6
South urban	M	178.3	178.1	177.5	177.5	178.2	179.1	175.3	174.9	174.3	174.2	175.0	175.8
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	180.1	180.1	179.1	179.2	179.8	180.8	177.5	177.3	176.4	176.4	177.1	178.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.8	113.6	113.3	113.3	113.8	114.3	112.4	112.1	111.9	111.8	112.3	112.7
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	176.3	175.6	175.4	175.1	175.3	176.8	175.9	174.8	174.5	174.2	174.6	176
West urban	M	189.6	189.4	188.5	188.3	189.4	190.8	185.0	184.4	183.5	183.3	184.3	185.7
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	192.3	191.9	191.0	190.6	191.7	193.2	186.1	185.4	184.4	183.9	185.0	186.5
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	115.6	115.5	114.9	115.2	116.0	117.0	115.3	115.0	114.6	114.8	115.4	116.4
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	169.6	169.5	168.9	168.7	169.4	170.4	168.0	167.7	167.1	166.8	167.6	168.6
B/C[3]	M	114.3	114.1	113.9	113.8	114.6	115.2	113.5	113.2	113.0	112.9	113.6	114.2
D	M	177.4	176.9	176.6	176.5	176.9	177.9	175.6	174.9	174.5	174.3	174.8	175.8
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	186.1	186.1	185.6	185.5	185.4	186.4	179.8	179.1	179.1	178.8	179.0	179.9
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	188.2	187.8	187.1	187.0	188.5	190.1	181.9	181.2	180.5	180.2	181.7	186.4
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	199.6	200.0	199.4	199.3	199.9	201.1	195.0	195.2	194.7	194.6	194.9	196.3
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	206.8	–	206.5	–	208.4	–	206.2	–	205.6	–	206.8	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	178.5	–	177.6	–	178.4	–	169.5	–	168.3	–	169.8	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	177.0	–	175.9	–	175.7	–	176.7	–	175.6	–	175.7	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	117.2	–	116.7	–	117.1	–	116.9	–	116.1	–	116.5	–
Atlanta, GA	2	–	180.1	–	179.0	–	180.8	–	177.6	–	176.6	–	178.7
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	183.3	–	181.3	–	183.4	–	178.2	–	175.9	–	178.1
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	166.1	–	164.1	–	168.5	–	164.0	–	162.2	–	165.7
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	181.6	–	181.6	–	183.6	–	179.0	–	178.9	–	180.8
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	190.3	–	189.0	–	191.4	–	190.2	–	189.0	–	191.2
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	196.3	–	195.3	–	198.1	–	191.9	–	191.1	–	194.1
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	193.7	–	191.0	–	193.5	–	187.8	–	185.3	–	187.8

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.
1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

[4] The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

Dash indicates data not available.

35. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0
Percent change	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3
Food and beverages:											
Index	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5
Percent change	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1
Housing:											
Index	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8
Percent change	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5
Apparel:											
Index	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9
Percent change	1.4	–.2	–1.0	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5
Transportation:											
Index	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6
Percent change	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1
Medical care:											
Index	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1
Percent change	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0
Other goods and services:											
Index	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7
Percent change	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8
Percent change	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2

36. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2003											2004	
	2002	2003	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[P]	Dec.[P]	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
Finished goods	138.9	143.3	142.3	144.2	142.1	142.0	143.0	143.0	143.7	144.0	145.5	144.5	144.5	145.4	145.6
Finished consumer goods	139.4	145.2	144.0	146.3	143.8	143.7	145.0	145.1	145.9	146.4	147.7	146.5	146.6	147.7	147.6
Finished consumer foods	140.1	146.0	142.3	142.8	144.0	144.6	145.2	144.9	146.3	148.0	151.0	150.2	150.3	148.0	148.0
Finshed consumer goods excluding foods	138.8	144.6	144.4	147.4	143.5	143.0	144.6	144.8	145.4	145.5	146.2	144.7	144.8	147.2	147.1
Nondurable goods less food	139.8	148.3	147.9	151.7	146.9	146.3	148.9	149.2	150.0	150.4	149.4	147.4	147.9	151.3	151.3
Durable goods	133.0	133.1	133.1	134.4	132.5	132.4	131.8	131.7	131.8	131.1	135.6	135.1	134.4	134.7	134.3
Capital equipment	139.1	139.1	139.2	139.9	139.1	139.0	138.9	138.9	139.2	138.9	140.8	140.7	140.4	140.8	140.8
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	127.8	133.7	133.5	136.2	133.0	132.5	133.5	133.7	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.0	134.5	136.1	137.1
Materials and components for manufacturing	126.1	129.7	129.5	130.1	129.4	129.3	129.6	129.2	129.8	129.8	130.5	130.7	131.0	131.8	133.2
Materials for food manufacturing	123.2	134.4	129.6	129.0	129.6	130.8	134.2	133.3	135.5	137.4	141.8	142.0	140.9	138.5	138.9
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	129.2	137.2	138.1	140.1	137.6	137.0	137.4	136.3	137.5	136.4	137.5	137.4	138.1	140.2	141.1
Materials for durable manufacturing	124.7	127.9	126.8	126.9	126.7	128.8	126.8	127.1	127.5	128.6	129.5	130.5	131.1	132.3	137.0
Components for manufacturing	126.1	125.9	125.8	126.0	126.0	126.1	126.0	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.7	125.7	125.9	126.2
Materials and components for construction	151.3	153.6	152.1	152.3	152.9	152.9	153.0	153.6	153.7	155.0	155.2	155.6	155.6	155.9	158.3
Processed fuels and lubricants	96.3	112.6	113.6	124.8	110.8	108.0	112.1	113.7	114.5	113.7	111.5	109.7	111.7	116.5	116.3
Containers	152.1	153.7	153.7	153.8	154.0	153.9	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.5	153.2	153.5	153.4	153.9	153.8
Supplies	138.9	141.5	140.7	141.2	141.3	141.5	141.5	141.5	141.2	141.7	141.9	142.6	142.7	143.3	143.8
Crude materials for further processing	108.1	135.3	134.0	152.2	128.0	130.9	136.5	132.6	131.3	134.7	138.3	137.4	139.9	144.7	148.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	99.5	113.5	106.3	105.7	107.0	111.0	110.4	107.6	111.5	119.0	128.1	126.1	124.6	116.8	121.0
Crude nonfood materials	111.4	148.2	151.7	184.4	140.6	142.4	152.8	148.2	142.7	142.8	141.1	141.9	147.4	162.1	164.9
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	138.3	142.4	142.1	144.3	141.5	141.1	142.2	142.2	142.7	142.7	143.8	142.8	142.8	144.5	144.4
Finished energy goods	88.8	102.0	101.7	107.4	100.0	98.9	103.1	103.4	104.7	105.2	103.2	100.3	101.1	106.2	105.7
Finished goods less energy	147.3	149.0	147.9	148.6	148.2	148.3	148.3	148.2	148.7	149.0	151.4	151.0	150.8	150.5	150.5
Finished consumer goods less energy	150.8	153.1	151.6	152.3	152.1	152.3	152.4	152.3	152.8	153.3	156.1	155.5	155.3	154.7	154.7
Finished goods less food and energy	150.2	150.5	151.0	151.0	150.0	150.0	149.8	149.8	149.9	149.7	152.0	151.7	151.4	151.7	151.7
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	157.6	157.8	157.6	158.4	157.4	157.4	157.1	157.1	157.2	157.0	159.5	159.0	158.8	159.1	159.1
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	177.5	177.8	177.3	177.7	177.5	177.6	177.7	177.8	178.0	177.8	178.6	178.2	178.2	178.6	179.1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	128.5	134.2	134.2	137.0	133.7	133.1	134.0	134.2	134.6	134.5	134.4	134.1	134.7	136.4	137.4
Intermediate foods and feeds	115.5	125.8	121.2	121.0	121.2	122.8	125.1	124.4	125.0	128.4	131.9	134.8	133.9	132.4	132.5
Intermediate energy goods	95.9	111.9	113.2	124.2	110.1	107.1	111.3	113.0	114.3	112.8	110.7	109.0	110.9	115.5	115.3
Intermediate goods less energy	134.5	137.7	137.1	137.6	137.3	137.5	137.6	137.4	137.5	138.0	138.5	138.9	139.0	139.7	141.0
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	135.8	138.5	138.1	138.7	138.4	138.5	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.7	139.0	139.2	139.5	140.3	141.6
Crude energy materials	102.0	147.4	153.9	200.2	138.8	141.4	156.2	148.7	139.7	138.2	134.3	133.6	139.3	156.7	156.7
Crude materials less energy	108.7	123.3	116.9	116.5	117.0	120.0	119.4	118.0	121.7	128.2	135.9	135.5	135.8	132.5	138.2
Crude nonfood materials less energy	135.7	152.2	148.3	148.1	146.7	146.5	146.3	148.8	151.8	155.5	159.5	163.7	169.0	177.5	187.2

37. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2003	2004	
		Dec.[P]	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]
–	**Total mining industries (December 1984=100)**	127.2	141.6	131.5
211	Oil and gas extraction(December 1985=100)	152.6	177.0	172.4
212	Mining, except oil and gas	100.0	101.4	101.4
213	Mining support activities	100.0	102.0	100.6
–	**Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)**	137.7	138.9	139.3
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	140.9	139.5	139.9
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	100.0	100.7	100.9
313	Textile mills	100.0	100.5	100.3
315	Apparel manufacturing	100.0	100.0	99.9
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	143.6	144.0	143.2
321	Wood products manufacturing	100.0	99.2	102.5
322	Paper manufacturing	100.0	99.7	99.6
323	Printing and related support activities	100.0	100.4	100.3
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	117.4	131.3	130.7
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	165.4	167.1	167.7
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	128.8	128.8	129.9
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	121.1	123.6	128.1
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	133.5	134.4	135.3
333	Machinery manufacturing	100.0	100.4	100.6
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	100.0	99.9	99.9
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	100.0	100.3	100.8
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	100.0	100.3	100.1
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing(December 1984=100)	147.8	147.3	147.8
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.0	100.4	100.9
	Retail trade			
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	100.0	100.2	100.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	100.0	99.9	99.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores	100.0	105.1	102.7
446	Health and personal care stores	100.0	99.9	99.2
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	47.4	43.6	43.3
454	Nonstore retailers	100.0	101.3	102.7
	Transportation and warehousing			
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	164.0	163.0	163.7
483	Water transportation	100.0	99.7	98.7
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	155.0	155.0	155.0
	Utilities			
221	Utilities	100.1	101.3	102.0
	Health care and social assistance			
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	112.8	113.6	114.1
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	100.0	100.3	99.8
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	118.0	119.4	119.5
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	137.3	139.9	139.5
6231	Nursing care facilities	100.0	101.0	101.5
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	100.0	99.8	99.9
	Other services industries			
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	100.0	100.7	101.1
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	100.0	98.8	98.4
517	Telecommunications	100.0	100.5	100.0
5182	Data processing and related services	100.0	99.8	100.2
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	100.0	101.8	101.7
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	100.0	100.9	99.4
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	100.0	100.0	100.2
5313	Real estate support activities	100.0	100.3	100.2
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	109.4	107.7	110.5
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	126.7	127.2	132.1
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	100.0	101.5	101.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	125.4	126.2	126.6
54181	Advertising agencies	100.0	100.0	99.5
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	111.9	111.8	112.0
56151	Travel agencies	100.0	99.9	100.7
56172	Janitorial services	100.0	100.1	100.4
5621	Waste collection	100.0	100.0	100.8
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	120.5	121.3	121.5

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

38. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Finished goods											
Total	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3
Foods	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	146.0
Energy	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0
Other	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7
Foods	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3	134.4
Energy	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9
Other	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3	108.1	135.3
Foods	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5	113.5
Energy	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	102.0	147.5
Other	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	101.0	116.8

39. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2003											2004	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
0	**Food and live animals**	106.1	105.9	105.5	108.0	107.5	107.1	107.6	112.1	112.2	115.2	116.4	115.5	118.6
01	Meat and meat preparations	95.4	96.4	97.9	101.5	102.9	104.6	108.9	117.2	123.5	125.6	121.7	115.4	118.9
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	123.2	122.2	120.0	124.2	118.5	115.4	115.7	124.2	119.4	125.6	131.1	131.9	135.4
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	97.4	95.1	96.0	96.9	99.6	101.2	99.7	101.4	103.2	102.8	103.2	102.5	107.9
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	101.0	102.3	103.6	104.5	103.9	103.9	102.3	106.2	111.2	116.3	116.9	120.0	121.6
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	116.6	116.6	118.9	127.4	122.7	124.8	109.2	121.1	136.7	150.9	152.5	157.2	160.9
24	Cork and wood	91.1	91.2	91.3	91.0	90.4	90.6	90.9	91.6	92.0	92.4	93.6	94.3	95.6
25	Pulp and waste paper	86.4	88.9	90.4	89.9	90.1	85.5	85.3	88.8	90.8	91.9	91.5	91.4	91.9
26	Textile fibers and their waste	101.6	105.0	106.0	104.2	103.2	106.2	107.0	109.6	121.4	128.5	121.2	123.7	122.2
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	104.6	105.8	107.8	105.8	109.0	112.3	117.8	119.9	121.1	129.6	136.5	149.6	156.8
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	124.1	130.1	107.5	102.5	107.6	109.8	114.9	108.7	108.2	106.3	110.7	119.0	118.7
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	113.7	113.9	111.9	112.2	112.1	111.2	111.2	111.6	111.6	111.6	112.9	–	–
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	122.9	130.2	102.8	96.4	102.7	105.9	113.0	104.2	104.1	101.2	106.2	116.2	114.1
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	99.2	100.6	101.4	100.9	100.8	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.7	100.9	101.3	102.8	103.6
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	104.1	104.1	103.9	103.9	104.8	105.8	105.5	105.4	105.9	106.5	106.8	105.6	104.9
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	96.0	96.2	95.3	95.2	97.3	97.5	97.6	98.2	98.9	99.4	100.1	101.1	101.5
57	Plastics in primary forms	97.1	99.5	100.5	97.6	96.6	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.5	95.8	96.5	98.3	100.7
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	97.5	97.2	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.3	97.1	97.2	96.8	97.3
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	100.6	100.7	101.5	100.9	101.6	102.0	101.9	101.9	102.4	102.5	102.5	105.4	103.4
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.7	100.8	101.6	103.0
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	108.8	108.4	108.6	108.5	110.1	110.1	109.5	109.2	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.3	110.9
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	97.2	96.7	96.9	97.3	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.3	97.4	97.9	97.6	97.4	97.3
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	100.4	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.2	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9
68	Nonferrous metals	83.3	84.3	82.0	79.4	80.3	79.8	80.9	81.6	81.9	83.4	84.5	85.9	90.9
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.6	97.8
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	106.8	106.9	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.9	108.5	108.7	109.3	109.4
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	102.2	102.2	102.5	102.4	102.6	103.2	103.2	103.1	103.1	103.3	103.4	103.9	104.0
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	102.3	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.8	102.8	103.3	103.3
75	Computer equipment and office machines	89.1	88.6	88.8	88.9	88.1	88.2	88.0	87.8	87.9	88.0	88.2	87.0	87.5
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	95.4	95.0	94.2	94.1	93.8	93.4	93.4	93.3	92.8	92.2	92.0	92.4	92.0
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	92.1	92.2	92.1	92.0	89.7	89.8	89.8	89.4	88.6	88.2	88.0	87.5	87.6
78	Road vehicles	101.1	100.9	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.8	101.9
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	101.9	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.4	102.3	102.2	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.4

40. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2003											2004	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
0	**Food and live animals**	100.0	101.2	101.6	99.8	99.4	100.2	99.5	100.0	100.3	100.0	101.0	102.0	104.7
01	Meat and meat preparations	107.4	108.5	108.8	110.3	102.9	106.6	108.2	112.8	115.2	117.2	120.4	117.1	117.8
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	82.0	81.4	84.3	83.4	81.3	83.5	82.3	82.2	79.8	79.3	79.2	17.3	80.0
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	104.7	110.7	108.5	103.9	108.9	106.9	105.5	105.0	106.4	108.9	109.5	112.0	115.6
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	106.7	100.2	100.5	99.1	94.8	95.3	96.6	98.6	95.5	93.1	96.0	100.1	101.4
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	103.3	104.0	104.5	104.6	103.9	104.1	104.0	104.0	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.8	105.1
11	Beverages	102.7	103.0	103.6	103.8	103.7	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.9	105.3
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	97.4	98.5	98.4	98.8	99.5	100.7	100.5	106.1	104.2	104.5	107.9	110.0	114.7
24	Cork and wood	96.8	95.0	93.4	94.0	94.4	100.1	99.3	113.0	106.2	103.2	108.1	109.1	116.1
25	Pulp and waste paper	80.3	86.5	92.6	95.3	95.3	93.6	91.9	90.4	90.8	91.9	92.8	93.3	91.1
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	99.1	99.9	99.5	99.3	99.7	100.3	102.9	103.7	104.3	108.7	115.4	126.9	139.5
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	102.3	102.6	102.3	103.5	104.9	99.4	96.8	95.7	95.1	94.8	99.6	98.9	99.9
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	121.2	126.0	101.6	96.0	101.7	106.0	106.5	101.5	101.3	103.3	107.6	117.5	117.2
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	119.8	118.1	98.6	92.6	97.6	103.4	105.6	99.4	100.1	102.3	106.2	114.3	114.4
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	129.3	185.9	120.5	119.0	130.1	121.5	108.8	114.4	106.2	106.6	113.9	137.8	134.5
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	99.8	101.1	100.4	99.0	100.1	100.0	99.2	99.2	100.2	100.8	101.2	102.9	103.5
52	Inorganic chemicals	106.5	110.8	107.5	105.8	106.4	105.4	106.0	105.4	108.8	111.9	114.8	121.1	122.6
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials	97.5	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.3	97.7	98.1	99.0	99.6	99.9	99.9
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.2	102.5	103.1	102.5	101.9	102.3	103.4	103.4	107.2	107.6
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	97.9	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.0	91.8	91.6	91.2	91.6	91.6	92.7	93.2
57	Plastics in primary forms	97.9	99.3	99.5	101.7	106.1	104.3	103.1	102.7	105.6	105.6	105.5	104.8	105.7
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	100.1	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.8	101.3	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.8	102.1	102.5
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	93.1	97.6	96.7	93.2	92.3	93.3	91.9	91.8	92.3	93.1	93.2	94.0	94.7
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	94.2	94.1	94.1	93.7	94.4	94.9	95.4	95.7	96.5	97.4	97.8	98.8	100.9
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.2	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.8	99.0	99.1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	92.6	93.0	93.6	93.2	93.5	93.2	94.9	94.5	94.7	94.2	93.7	94.3	94.6
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.3	98.7
68	Nonferrous metals	79.2	80.0	78.5	75.8	78.1	78.0	79.1	80.7	82.0	85.1	87.7	92.0	96.5
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	98.0	97.9	97.5	97.6	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.7	99.1	99.6	99.5	99.9
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.5
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	100.3	100.7	100.6	100.6	101.4	102.6	102.5	102.2	102.4	103.3	103.4	104.7	106.3
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.8	100.8	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.9	101.2	101.8	102.5
75	Computer equipment and office machines	83.3	82.7	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.6	80.6	80.5	78.6	78.5	78.2	78.0	77.9
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	90.4	90.0	89.5	89.4	89.3	88.7	88.8	88.6	87.7	87.5	86.7	86.3	85.4
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	95.7	95.3	95.5	95.2	95.4	96.1	96.0	96.0	95.9	96.0	95.3	95.2	95.4
78	Road vehicles	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.3	101.4	101.6	101.9	101.9
85	Footwear	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.7	100.6
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	99.2	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.1

41. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2003											2004	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.5	100.7	101.3	101.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages	108.3	108.2	108.5	111.8	111.3	110.8	109.4	115.3	117.2	121.4	122.5	121.9	124.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	108.8	108.1	108.6	112.1	111.2	111.0	109.5	116.3	118.4	122.8	123.9	123.3	125.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	104.6	110.0	108.0	110.2	113.1	109.3	109.5	106.5	105.6	107.5	108.8	108.9	111.2
Industrial supplies and materials	99.2	100.6	100.1	99.4	100.1	99.6	100.0	100.2	101.0	101.7	102.5	105.0	106.4
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	103.8	104.8	104.6	103.5	104.4	104.7	105.5	107.3	113.3	119.0	117.3	118.6	115.4
Fuels and lubricants	103.8	108.0	96.3	94.5	97.0	97.0	100.4	97.6	97.5	96.4	99.0	105.0	105.1
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	98.8	99.9	100.7	100.2	100.7	100.0	100.1	100.5	101.1	101.7	102.4	104.8	106.7
Selected building materials	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.5	96.3	97.5	98.0	98.4	98.8	99.1	99.4	98.5	100.5
Capital goods	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.5	97.3	97.3	97.4	97.2	97.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.1	102.2
Nonelectrical machinery	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	94.5	94.6	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.5	93.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.8	102.0	102.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8
Nondurables, manufactured	98.9	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.5	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.4	99.2
Durables, manufactured	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.2	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.0
Agricultural commodities	107.9	107.5	107.9	110.6	110.0	109.9	108.8	114.7	117.5	122.2	122.8	122.5	124.0
Nonagricultural commodities	98.8	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8	99.0	99.6	100.2

42. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2003											2004	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES	98.5	99.1	96.0	95.3	96.2	96.7	96.7	96.2	96.3	96.8	97.4	98.9	99.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages	101.2	102.6	102.5	101.3	100.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	105.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	107.8	109.6	108.9	107.5	107.1	107.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.7	110.9	112.1	113.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	87.4	86.9	88.4	87.7	86.6	88.0	87.4	87.6	86.3	86.0	85.9	85.1	87.0
Industrial supplies and materials	107.4	109.7	97.6	95.3	98.2	100.2	100.5	98.9	99.5	100.7	103.2	108.6	109.6
Fuels and lubricants	120.9	125.2	99.3	94.9	100.3	103.9	104.2	99.4	100.1	102.0	106.5	116.6	116.3
Petroleum and petroleum products	119.9	118.6	96.3	91.5	96.4	101.4	103.2	97.2	98.8	100.9	105.2	113.8	114.0
Paper and paper base stocks	89.2	91.0	93.5	94.1	94.1	93.6	94.7	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	94.0	94.0
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	102.4	104.2	103.5	102.5	103.0	102.9	102.3	102.5	103.4	104.2	104.5	105.2	105.4
Selected building materials	96.9	96.3	95.4	96.2	96.7	101.8	102.7	110.3	109.5	108.1	108.0	106.9	114.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	93.3	92.8	91.7	89.9	92.2	92.2	92.9	93.4	94.4	96.4	99.1	104.6	108.6
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	97.4	97.9	97.1	97.3	98.2	97.9	97.3	97.5	97.7	98.1	98.3	98.5	99.0
Capital goods	93.8	93.7	93.8	93.6	93.8	93.8	93.6	93.5	93.0	93.3	92.0	93.0	93.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment	95.5	95.5	95.6	96.1	96.6	96.8	96.6	95.8	96.2	96.5	96.8	97.4	98.1
Nonelectrical machinery	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.2	92.3	92.3	92.1	92.1	91.4	91.6	91.1	91.2	91.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5	101.2	101.2	101.4	101.6	101.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.1	98.1	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.5	98.5
Nondurables, manufactured	99.5	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.9	101.0
Durables, manufactured	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.2	96.5	96.3	96.2	96.2	96.1	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	95.5	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.2	95.7	95.6	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.2	95.9	96.3

43. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100]

Category	2001	2002				2003			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Air freight (inbound)	95.2	93.9	98.3	100.3	105.9	108.8	109.4	112.5	112.9
Air freight (outbound)	97.9	95.9	98.4	97.3	95.4	97.2	95.4	95.5	94.7
Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers)	103.5	103.3	110.7	114.3	107.9	112.0	119.3	119.7	118.2
Air passenger fares (foreign carriers)	100.8	99.4	110.9	118.5	107.2	111.7	123.2	124.9	116.4
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	93.6	91.7	90.3	93.5	93.3	94.0	116.1	116.2	117.7

44. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[1992 = 100]

Item	2000	2001				2002				2003			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	116.9	116.8	117.7	118.2	120.4	122.8	123.3	124.7	125.4	126.4	128.6	131.3	132.0
Compensation per hour	136.3	138.2	139.1	140.1	141.5	121.8	142.6	143.1	143.8	145.5	147.4	148.4	149.0
Real compensation per hour	112.0	112.5	112.4	112.9	114.2	114.1	113.7	113.5	113.5	113.8	115.1	115.2	115.5
Unit labor costs	116.5	118.2	118.2	118.6	117.6	115.5	115.7	114.7	114.7	115.1	114.6	113.0	112.9
Unit nonlabor payments	107.9	107.1	109.6	109.5	112.0	115.0	115.8	117.9	119.3	120.0	121.5	125.3	126.3
Implicit price deflator	111.3	114.1	115.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	115.7	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.2	117.6	117.9
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	116.4	116.4	117.3	117.8	119.8	122.6	122.8	124.2	124.9	126.0	127.9	130.8	131.6
Compensation per hour	135.6	137.5	138.3	139.3	140.7	141.1	141.9	142.4	143.2	144.6	146.3	147.5	148.3
Real compensation per hour	111.4	111.9	111.7	112.3	113.5	113.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.1	114.2	114.5	114.9
Unit labor costs	116.5	118.1	117.9	118.3	117.5	115.1	115.6	114.6	114.6	114.8	114.4	112.8	112.7
Unit nonlabor payments	109.5	108.6	111.2	111.0	113.4	116.9	117.6	119.9	121.3	122.2	123.4	127.1	127.7
Implicit price deflator	113.9	114.6	115.5	115.6	116.0	115.8	116.3	116.6	117.1	117.5	117.7	118.1	118.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	121.3	121.3	121.9	122.7	125.0	126.4	128.3	129.8	131.4	132.2	135.3	138.1	–
Compensation per hour	134.1	135.0	136.2	137.7	139.0	138.1	139.6	140.6	142.0	143.3	145.3	146.6	–
Real compensation per hour	110.2	109.9	110.1	111.0	112.1	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.1	112.1	113.5	113.8	–
Total unit costs	109.7	110.5	111.3	112.0	111.3	111.0	109.6	109.2	109.0	109.0	107.6	106.6	–
Unit labor costs	110.6	111.3	111.8	112.2	111.2	109.3	108.8	108.3	108.1	108.4	107.4	106.2	–
Unit nonlabor costs	107.1	108.2	109.8	111.3	111.4	111.9	111.5	111.5	111.3	110.7	108.0	107.6	–
Unit profits	97.6	90.9	91.2	87.2	96.4	105.3	112.3	111.8	116.2	114.0	130.7	143.7	–
Unit nonlabor payments	104.6	103.6	104.8	104.9	107.4	110.1	111.7	111.6	112.6	111.6	114.1	117.3	–
Implicit price deflator	108.6	108.7	109.5	109.8	109.9	109.5	109.8	109.4	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.9	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	135.4	135.0	136.0	137.3	140.5	144.0	146.3	148.5	149.5	151.4	152.6	156.4	158.2
Compensation per hour	137.2	138.6	137.4	137.5	139.7	141.1	143.3	144.6	146.5	149.0	151.2	153.1	154.1
Real compensation per hour	112.7	112.9	111.0	110.8	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.7	116.5	118.0	118.8	119.4
Unit labor costs	101.3	102.7	101.0	100.1	99.4	98.0	97.9	97.4	98.0	98.4	99.0	97.9	97.4

45. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[1996 = 100]

Item	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Private business												
Productivity:												
Output per hour of all persons	75.8	90.2	91.3	94.8	95.4	96.6	97.3	102.2	105.0	107.7	111.0	112.4
Output per unit of capital services	103.3	99.7	96.5	98.0	98.7	100.4	99.8	100.3	99.3	98.2	96.6	92.8
Multifactor productivity	88.8	95.5	94.5	96.7	97.1	98.2	98.4	101.2	102.5	103.4	105.0	103.9
Output	59.4	83.6	82.6	85.7	88.5	92.8	95.8	105.2	110.5	115.7	120.4	120.2
Inputs:												
Labor input	71.9	89.4	88.3	89.3	91.8	95.6	98.0	103.5	106.1	109.0	110.1	109.5
Capital services	57.6	83.8	85.7	87.5	89.7	92.5	96.0	104.9	111.3	117.9	124.5	129.6
Combined units of labor and capital input	67.0	87.5	87.4	88.7	91.1	94.6	97.3	104.0	107.9	110.9	114.7	115.7
Capital per hour of all persons	73.4	90.4	94.6	96.8	96.6	96.2	97.5	101.9	105.8	109.7	114.8	121.1
Private nonfarm business												
Productivity:												
Output per hour of all persons	77.3	90.3	91.4	94.8	95.3	96.5	97.5	102.0	104.7	107.1	110.3	111.6
Output per unit of capital services	107.6	100.4	97.0	98.2	99.0	100.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	97.6	95.9	92.0
Multifactor productivity	91.0	95.8	94.8	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.6	101.0	102.2	102.9	104.4	103.3
Output	59.6	83.5	82.5	85.5	88.4	92.6	95.8	105.1	110.5	115.7	120.2	120.1
Inputs:												
Labor input	70.7	89.2	87.9	89.0	91.8	95.4	97.8	103.6	106.4	109.5	110.6	110.1
Capital services	55.4	83.2	85.1	87.0	89.4	92.2	95.8	105.1	111.7	118.5	125.4	130.5
Combined units of labor and capital input	65.5	87.2	87.0	88.4	91.0	94.3	97.2	104.1	108.1	112.4	115.2	116.3
Capital per hour of all persons	71.8	89.9	94.3	96.5	96.3	96.1	97.6	101.9	105.8	109.7	115.0	121.3
Manufacturing												
Productivity:												
Output per hour of all persons	62.0	82.2	84.1	88.6	90.2	93.0	96.5	103.8	108.9	114.0	118.3	119.7
Output per unit of capital services	97.2	97.5	93.6	95.9	96.9	99.7	100.6	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.0	95.1
Multifactor productivity	81.2	93.3	92.4	94.0	95.1	97.3	99.2	103.1	105.7	108.7	111.3	110.3
Output	64.3	83.2	81.5	85.5	88.3	92.9	96.9	105.6	110.5	114.7	117.4	112.1
Inputs:												
Hours of all persons	103.7	101.1	96.9	96.5	97.8	99.9	100.4	101.7	101.5	100.7	99.2	99.6
Capital services	66.1	85.3	87.1	89.1	91.1	93.2	96.4	104.1	108.7	112.8	116.2	117.9
Energy	86.1	93.1	93.2	93.1	96.6	99.9	102.3	97.5	100.6	102.9	104.3	98.9
Nonenergy materials	63.9	77.5	78.5	83.5	86.5	90.3	93.1	101.9	107.5	107.9	106.9	105.5
Purchased business services	65.8	84.7	84.6	92.0	92.9	96.0	100.4	103.9	103.1	105.4	106.5	97.7
Combined units of all factor inputs	79.2	89.1	88.3	90.9	92.8	95.5	97.7	102.4	104.6	105.5	105.5	101.6

46. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	48.7	66.0	79.0	94.4	101.7	104.5	106.5	109.3	112.4	115.7	118.3	124.0	129.6
Compensation per hour	13.8	23.5	54.0	90.5	106.0	109.5	113.0	119.7	125.4	134.2	139.7	147.8	147.6
Real compensation per hour	60.5	78.4	88.9	96.1	98.9	99.5	100.5	105.0	107.8	111.6	113.0	113.7	114.9
Unit labor costs	28.4	35.6	68.4	95.9	104.3	104.8	106.1	109.5	111.6	116.0	118.1	115.2	113.9
Unit nonlabor payments	24.9	31.5	61.3	93.9	108.2	111.9	113.9	109.9	109.2	107.2	109.5	117.0	123.3
Implicit price deflator	27.1	34.1	65.8	95.1	105.7	107.4	109.0	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	115.8	117.4
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	51.6	67.7	80.3	94.4	102.1	104.7	106.4	109.2	112.2	115.3	117.8	123.6	129.1
Compensation per hour	14.4	23.6	54.2	90.3	106.0	109.4	112.8	119.4	124.9	133.7	138.9	142.1	146.7
Real compensation per hour	63.0	78.8	89.2	95.9	98.9	99.4	100.3	104.7	107.3	111.2	112.4	113.2	114.2
Unit labor costs	27.9	34.9	67.5	95.6	103.8	104.5	106.0	109.3	111.3	116.0	118.0	115.0	113.6
Unit nonlabor payments	24.3	31.1	60.4	93.6	109.2	112.1	114.6	110.9	110.8	108.8	111.1	119.0	125.2
Implicit price deflator	26.6	33.5	64.9	94.9	105.8	107.3	109.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.4	117.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	56.6	70.4	81.0	95.5	103.4	107.1	109.8	112.8	116.4	120.6	122.7	128.9	–
Compensation per hour	16.1	25.6	57.0	91.0	105.4	108.4	111.7	117.9	123.3	131.7	137.0	140.1	–
Real compensation per hour	70.3	85.3	93.8	96.7	98.3	98.5	99.3	103.4	105.9	109.5	110.8	111.5	–
Total unit costs	26.9	35.1	68.8	95.4	101.8	100.9	101.2	103.2	104.6	108.0	111.2	109.4	–
Unit labor costs	28.4	36.3	70.4	95.3	102.0	101.2	101.7	104.5	106.0	109.2	111.6	108.6	–
Unit nonlabor costs	23.0	31.7	64.5	97.1	101.3	99.9	99.8	99.9	101.0	104.8	110.2	111.5	–
Unit profits	49.5	43.7	66.5	96.7	136.9	149.9	154.4	137.5	129.8	109.3	91.4	111.4	–
Unit nonlabor payments	30.1	34.9	65.1	97.0	110.8	113.3	114.4	109.9	108.7	106.1	105.2	111.5	–
Implicit price deflator	28.9	35.9	68.6	95.9	104.9	105.3	105.9	106.3	106.9	108.1	109.5	109.6	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	110.1	113.9	117.9	123.5	128.2	134.2	137.1	147.1	154.6
Compensation per hour	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.1	107.7	109.9	112.0	118.8	123.8	135.0	138.3	143. 8	151.8
Real compensation per hour	65.0	79.2	91.4	95.7	100.5	99.8	99.7	104.2	106.3	112.3	111.8	114.5	118.2
Unit labor costs	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.0	97.8	96.5	95.0	96.2	96.6	100.6	100.8	97.8	98.2
Unit nonlabor payments	26.8	29.3	80.2	101.1	107.6	110.4	110.5	104.1	105.0	107.0	105.8	–	–
Implicit price deflator	30.2	35.0	79.9	99.5	103.9	105.2	104.6	101.1	101.8	104.6	103.9	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

47. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990-2001

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Mining												
21	Mining	86.1	86.9	95.4	96.3	99.6	101.8	101.8	100.0	103.5	111.1	109.2	107.4
211	Oil and gas extraction	78.4	78.8	81.9	85.1	90.3	95.5	98.9	100.0	101.6	107.9	114.5	116.6
212	Mining, except oil and gas	79.3	80.0	86.8	89.9	93.0	94.0	96.0	100.0	104.6	105.9	106.8	109.0
2121	Coal mining	68.1	69.3	75.3	79.9	83.9	88.2	94.9	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.4
2122	Metal ore mining	79.9	82.7	91.7	102.2	104.1	98.5	95.3	100.0	109.5	112.7	124.4	131.8
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	92.3	89.5	96.1	93.6	96.9	97.3	97.1	100.0	101.2	101.2	96.2	99.4
	Utilities												
2211	Power generation and supply	71.2	73.8	74.1	78.7	83.0	88.6	95.5	100.0	103.8	104.1	107.0	106.4
2212	Natural gas distribution	71.4	72.7	75.8	79.8	82.2	89.0	96.1	100.0	99.1	103.1	113.4	110.2
	Manufacturing												
3111	Animal food	90.1	89.3	90.2	90.2	87.3	94.0	87.5	100.0	109.4	109.5	109.7	127.2
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	89.0	91.3	91.2	94.0	94.8	99.1	91.4	100.0	107.6	114.1	112.5	117.4
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	91.0	93.8	90.6	92.6	93.9	94.2	98.3	100.0	104.0	107.2	112.1	109.8
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	86.4	89.7	90.7	93.9	95.0	97.2	98.2	100.0	106.8	108.5	109.9	117.2
3115	Dairy products	90.9	92.1	95.5	94.0	95.5	99.0	98.2	100.0	99.2	94.5	96.1	96.3
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	94.6	97.0	101.6	101.0	97.6	98.7	94.4	100.0	99.9	100.4	101.9	102.8
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	117.5	112.0	115.3	113.9	114.1	108.4	116.2	100.0	117.0	130.2	137.6	147.3
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	92.6	92.2	95.4	96.0	96.7	99.7	97.8	100.0	103.6	105.5	105.2	106.2
3119	Other food products	92.0	93.6	96.0	102.9	100.3	101.2	103.1	100.0	107.0	108.8	110.3	103.4
3121	Beverages	86.5	90.0	93.7	93.1	97.7	99.6	101.2	100.0	98.6	92.4	90.7	91.8
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	81.4	77.3	79.6	73.7	89.8	97.5	99.4	100.0	98.1	92.1	98.0	100.0
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	73.9	74.7	80.1	84.6	87.2	92.0	98.7	100.0	102.2	104.6	102.6	110.5
3132	Fabric mills	75.0	77.7	81.5	85.0	91.9	95.8	98.0	100.0	103.9	109.8	110.2	109.1
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	81.7	80.4	83.7	86.0	87.8	84.5	85.0	100.0	100.6	101.7	104.0	109.7
3141	Textile furnishings mills	88.1	88.6	92.8	93.7	90.0	92.5	93.2	100.0	99.9	101.2	106.6	106.9
3149	Other textile product mills	91.1	89.9	92.0	90.2	94.7	95.8	96.3	100.0	97.0	110.5	110.5	105.0
3151	Apparel knitting mills	85.6	88.7	93.5	102.6	104.5	109.5	122.0	100.0	96.6	102.0	110.4	108.2
3152	Cut and sew apparel	70.1	72.0	73.2	76.6	80.4	85.5	90.7	100.0	104.0	118.8	127.8	131.8
3159	Accessories and other apparel	100.9	97.3	98.7	99.0	104.6	112.4	112.6	100.0	110.8	103.3	104.9	114.8
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	60.8	56.6	76.7	83.1	75.9	78.6	91.5	100.0	98.0	101.6	110.0	109.7
3162	Footwear	77.1	74.7	83.1	81.7	90.4	95.6	103.4	100.0	100.9	116.8	124.1	142.7
3169	Other leather products	102.5	100.2	97.0	94.3	80.0	73.2	79.7	100.0	109.2	100.4	107.6	114.1
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	79.2	81.6	86.1	82.6	85.1	91.0	96.2	100.0	100.8	105.4	106.5	109.0
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	102.3	107.4	114.7	109.1	105.8	101.8	101.2	100.0	105.6	99.9	100.6	104.8
3219	Other wood products	105.4	104.7	104.2	103.0	99.2	100.3	100.7	100.0	101.6	105.3	104.0	104.7
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	88.5	88.1	92.2	92.6	97.4	101.9	97.4	100.0	103.0	111.3	115.6	117.2
3222	Converted paper products	90.4	93.5	93.5	96.3	97.5	97.0	98.2	100.0	102.5	101.5	101.8	100.9
3231	Printing and related support activities	96.7	95.4	101.4	100.2	98.4	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	103.5	105.0	105.7
3241	Petroleum and coal products	76.7	75.8	79.1	84.6	85.7	90.2	94.8	100.0	102.2	108.0	113.2	112.2
3251	Basic chemicals	91.5	90.2	89.5	90.0	95.2	92.4	90.1	100.0	102.7	114.8	118.4	111.0
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers	75.7	74.8	80.7	83.8	93.4	95.9	93.3	100.0	105.4	108.9	108.1	103.8
3253	Agricultural chemicals	84.6	81.0	81.3	85.6	87.4	90.7	92.1	100.0	98.8	87.6	91.4	91.1
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	91.4	92.7	88.1	88.1	92.4	96.3	99.9	100.0	92.9	94.6	93.4	97.3
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives	85.1	85.9	87.6	90.9	94.1	92.7	98.3	100.0	99.1	98.8	98.5	102.1
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	83.2	84.2	83.4	87.0	88.6	93.9	95.7	100.0	96.6	91.2	99.3	102.6
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	76.6	78.0	84.7	90.6	92.6	94.4	94.2	100.0	99.4	109.2	120.0	111.3
3261	Plastics products	84.7	86.3	90.4	91.7	94.4	94.4	97.0	100.0	103.4	109.3	111.3	113.1
3262	Rubber products	83.0	83.9	84.8	90.3	90.2	92.9	94.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	103.8	104.1
3271	Clay products and refractories	89.2	87.4	91.5	91.8	96.6	97.3	102.7	100.0	101.1	103.4	103.5	97.6
3272	Glass and glass products	80.0	79.3	84.5	86.1	87.6	88.7	96.7	100.0	102.6	108.6	109.8	105.2
3273	Cement and concrete products	95.0	93.7	94.9	96.5	95.0	98.2	100.6	100.0	103.4	104.3	100.4	97.1
3274	Lime and gypsum products	84.1	82.7	88.5	90.1	87.8	88.8	92.4	100.0	113.1	102.7	97.0	100.1
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	79.8	81.4	90.2	89.3	90.5	91.7	96.5	100.0	98.8	95.5	95.6	96.8
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production	69.6	67.2	74.1	81.7	87.2	89.7	94.1	100.0	101.7	106.5	108.5	106.7
3312	Steel products from purchased stee	83.7	86.2	89.6	95.8	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	94.0	96.1	97.0
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	91.9	93.3	96.8	96.0	100.3	96.8	95.9	100.0	101.1	104.3	97.8	96.9
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	95.7	95.8	98.7	101.8	105.1	103.0	105.6	100.0	111.1	108.8	103.1	100.5
3315	Foundries	85.1	84.4	85.7	89.7	91.4	93.1	96.2	100.0	101.5	104.7	103.8	109.4
3321	Forging and stamping	88.6	86.5	91.7	94.6	93.7	94.2	97.6	100.0	103.7	110.9	121.3	121.8
3322	Cutlery and hand tools	85.1	85.4	87.2	91.7	94.4	97.8	104.4	100.0	100.0	107.8	105.8	110.2
3323	Architectural and structural metals	87.8	89.2	92.6	93.4	95.1	93.8	94.2	100.0	101.0	101.8	101.0	100.7
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	90.4	92.6	95.3	94.8	100.5	97.8	100.7	100.0	101.3	98.9	97.7	98.2
3325	Hardware	84.4	83.8	86.9	89.6	95.7	97.3	102.6	100.0	101.0	106.5	115.8	114.6
3326	Spring and wire products	85.2	88.4	90.9	95.3	91.5	99.5	102.8	100.0	111.6	112.9	114.6	110.6
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	78.8	79.6	87.2	86.9	91.5	98.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	103.8	107.3	107.4

See note at end of table.

47. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990–2001

[1997 = 100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	81.6	77.9	86.7	91.7	96.4	102.6	102.8	100.0	101.5	101.3	105.8	104.7
3329	Other fabricated metal products	86.6	85.9	90.5	92.0	94.9	97.0	98.7	100.0	102.2	100.2	100.7	98.0
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	82.9	77.3	79.6	84.1	91.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	104.3	95.1	101.2	99.5
3332	Industrial machinery	80.6	81.1	79.5	84.9	90.0	97.9	98.8	100.0	94.4	105.2	129.7	104.6
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	91.6	89.8	96.6	101.9	101.2	103.2	106.5	100.0	107.8	111.3	101.6	94.4
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	88.8	88.2	90.8	93.8	97.3	96.6	97.8	100.0	106.6	110.4	108.3	110.8
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.3	82.2	89.3	89.2	93.9	98.9	98.1	100.0	99.0	100.4	106.4	102.0
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	85.0	84.4	81.2	84.7	93.2	92.0	97.8	100.0	106.4	113.2	116.9	130.1
3339	Other general purpose machinery	86.0	85.2	85.2	89.9	91.5	94.5	95.0	100.0	103.1	105.6	113.0	109.4
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	14.3	15.8	20.6	27.9	35.9	51.2	72.6	100.0	138.7	190.3	225.2	237.0
3342	Communications equipment	47.3	49.3	59.3	62.1	70.1	74.6	84.3	100.0	102.7	134.0	165.5	155.2
3343	Audio and video equipment	75.5	82.8	92.1	98.8	108.5	140.0	104.7	100.0	103.1	116.2	123.3	126.3
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	21.4	24.5	29.6	34.1	43.1	63.4	81.8	100.0	125.3	174.5	233.3	231.6
3345	Electronic instruments	76.0	80.4	83.0	85.8	88.8	96.7	97.6	100.0	101.3	105.0	114.2	116.0
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproductio	86.6	91.2	93.0	96.8	106.1	106.7	103.8	100.0	105.4	106.8	104.0	98.6
3351	Electric lighting equipment	87.2	88.4	93.7	90.7	94.5	92.1	95.4	100.0	103.7	102.4	101.8	105.4
3352	Household appliances	76.5	76.6	82.4	89.0	95.1	92.8	93.3	100.0	105.2	104.4	117.6	122.6
3353	Electrical equipment	73.5	72.7	78.7	85.7	88.9	98.0	100.1	100.0	99.6	98.8	100.6	100.9
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	75.3	74.3	81.7	86.9	89.5	92.1	95.9	100.0	105.6	115.1	120.6	113.7
3361	Motor vehicles	86.0	82.4	91.2	89.8	90.2	88.6	91.0	100.0	113.2	123.2	110.4	108.9
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	75.9	71.7	88.2	96.3	97.8	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.5	103.2	98.6	99.4
3363	Motor vehicle parts	75.7	74.7	82.6	88.6	91.8	92.4	93.1	100.0	104.8	110.5	112.6	114.7
3364	Aerospace products and parts	87.7	92.0	94.0	98.1	93.7	93.7	98.0	100.0	118.5	118.1	101.0	114.8
3365	Railroad rolling stock	77.2	80.0	81.1	82.3	83.1	82.0	80.9	100.0	102.9	116.0	117.7	124.7
3366	Ship and boat building	99.7	92.7	98.6	101.4	99.0	93.2	94.1	100.0	100.3	112.3	120.1	119.9
3369	Other transportation equipment	62.6	62.1	88.3	99.7	93.3	92.8	99.8	100.0	110.6	113.1	131.0	146.9
3371	Household and institutional furniture	87.7	88.1	92.8	93.7	93.9	97.0	99.4	100.0	102.5	103.5	102.6	106.1
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	80.9	78.8	86.3	88.0	83.4	84.5	85.6	100.0	100.3	98.5	100.2	97.1
3379	Other furniture-related products	88.1	88.6	88.4	90.5	93.6	94.5	96.7	100.0	107.2	102.5	100.1	105.3
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	81.2	83.1	88.1	91.1	90.8	95.0	100.0	100.0	108.9	109.6	114.2	119.0
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	90.2	90.7	90.0	92.3	93.1	96.0	99.6	100.0	102.1	105.3	113.1	110.9
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade	78.3	79.5	86.5	89.6	91.4	93.1	95.9	100.0	104.8	111.6	114.7	116.6
423	Durable goods	65.6	66.1	75.0	80.4	84.2	88.5	93.5	100.0	106.3	116.6	121.2	119.7
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	76.6	73.3	82.2	88.0	94.1	93.6	94.9	100.0	104.7	119.8	114.0	114.1
4232	Furniture and furnishings	82.4	87.2	92.0	95.9	93.3	96.8	97.0	100.0	97.5	100.8	105.5	105.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	115.0	113.2	119.6	113.9	112.0	103.6	102.9	100.0	102.9	104.9	101.7	108.6
4234	Commercial equipment	32.7	36.1	46.6	54.3	58.4	72.1	85.3	100.0	122.4	150.2	160.6	158.9
4235	Metals and minerals	108.1	109.1	116.0	117.4	114.3	103.8	104.0	100.0	102.4	96.0	99.1	101.9
4236	Electric goods	47.4	48.2	51.9	59.6	68.6	79.6	88.0	100.0	105.9	126.2	151.7	148.1
4237	Hardware and plumbing	96.3	93.3	102.6	99.8	105.8	101.0	100.6	100.0	103.5	107.8	111.1	102.6
4238	Machinery and supplies	76.2	72.0	77.8	82.6	84.1	88.8	93.4	100.0	104.2	101.4	104.1	102.7
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	91.8	98.7	114.1	114.9	107.3	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.8	112.6	116.7	116.1
424	Nondurable goods	98.2	99.6	103.0	102.8	101.6	99.6	99.2	100.0	102.8	104.1	103.5	106.9
4241	Paper and paper products	81.3	85.7	96.8	97.5	101.7	99.1	96.6	100.0	100.5	105.6	105.5	109.0
4242	Druggists' goods	84.7	89.2	93.9	90.9	94.2	96.4	98.8	100.0	99.6	101.7	96.8	101.2
4243	Apparel and piece goods	104.9	104.2	100.7	98.2	104.2	92.5	99.1	100.0	104.1	103.5	102.6	102.4
4244	Grocery and related products	96.6	98.4	103.8	105.2	103.3	103.0	99.9	100.0	101.9	103.6	105.2	109.4
4245	Farm product raw materials	75.9	80.9	80.9	80.0	77.5	85.7	89.6	100.0	100.4	114.3	119.0	120.1
4246	Chemicals	107.3	106.7	112.6	110.1	110.6	102.2	100.1	100.0	99.3	98.0	95.8	93.7
4247	Petroleum	97.4	107.1	118.3	119.2	115.9	108.7	105.9	100.0	115.0	112.0	108.9	108.4
4248	Alcoholic beverages	109.4	111.2	107.4	105.5	105.9	102.4	104.4	100.0	109.6	110.0	111.0	111.5
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	107.2	98.1	93.8	97.5	94.8	96.1	98.7	100.0	101.7	99.6	106.2	104.2
42511	Business to business electronic markets	69.2	70.7	78.5	83.1	86.8	89.1	94.3	100.0	104.3	123.4	143.3	168.9
42512	Wholesale trade agents and brokers	71.2	74.5	83.5	87.3	89.2	92.9	97.8	100.0	104.9	110.5	116.5	114.2
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade	83.8	84.0	87.5	90.2	93.5	95.0	98.0	100.0	104.3	110.0	114.4	117.4
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	90.1	88.8	92.9	94.2	97.1	97.2	98.9	100.0	102.6	106.4	107.4	109.1
4411	Automobile dealers	91.9	90.7	94.6	95.8	97.9	97.1	98.9	100.0	102.6	106.4	106.9	108.0
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	72.7	75.6	82.6	87.7	92.9	93.0	98.6	100.0	106.0	113.0	108.6	112.4
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	87.3	86.3	91.4	92.4	97.0	99.0	98.8	100.0	105.7	110.0	112.0	109.3
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	81.3	81.7	88.8	88.9	90.8	94.4	99.5	100.0	101.7	109.5	115.5	116.5
4421	Furniture stores	82.1	83.5	88.9	89.0	88.9	92.5	97.8	100.0	102.1	108.2	114.8	119.2
4422	Home furnishings stores	79.9	79.0	88.4	88.5	93.2	96.6	101.7	100.0	101.3	111.2	116.6	113.5
443	Electronics and appliance stores	45.1	48.4	56.1	64.7	77.0	88.8	94.7	100.0	123.8	153.6	180.1	202.7
444	Building material and garden supply stores	82.3	80.7	84.6	88.5	94.2	94.1	97.8	100.0	106.7	112.2	113.1	115.7

See note at end of table.

47 Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990-2001

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	83.6	81.1	85.2	89.6	95.3	95.1	97.8	100.0	107.6	113.5	113.8	115.2
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	75.6	78.6	81.5	82.6	87.7	87.7	97.6	100.0	101.3	103.7	108.5	119.7
445	Food and beverage stores	108.8	108.3	108.8	106.8	105.3	103.1	100.7	100.0	99.9	103.6	105.1	107.7
4451	Grocery stores	107.9	108.0	108.4	107.0	105.7	103.5	101.0	100.0	100.3	104.3	104.9	107.5
4452	Specialty food stores	141.4	132.3	128.7	121.0	114.1	107.3	98.3	100.0	94.7	99.4	105.3	110.8
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores	100.1	100.2	101.0	94.4	92.9	96.2	103.1	100.0	105.8	99.8	111.1	110.4
446	Health and personal care stores	92.9	92.3	91.3	92.6	92.3	93.1	95.7	100.0	103.9	106.9	111.5	112.4
447	Gasoline stations	88.5	89.3	92.2	95.9	99.1	101.5	100.3	100.0	105.6	110.6	106.5	110.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	70.2	71.1	75.9	79.4	83.7	91.6	98.1	100.0	105.4	112.9	120.3	123.7
4481	Clothing stores	69.8	72.2	78.0	80.0	82.5	90.7	97.4	100.0	106.7	113.4	120.9	125.3
4482	Shoe stores	73.7	73.1	78.2	79.2	88.3	93.7	102.4	100.0	97.8	104.9	109.6	115.8
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	68.6	64.5	65.0	77.1	85.0	94.1	97.3	100.0	107.7	119.2	128.6	124.1
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	81.2	86.1	84.1	84.7	88.4	92.7	95.4	100.0	108.2	114.1	120.8	124.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	79.6	85.6	82.4	83.0	86.8	92.3	93.9	100.0	112.2	119.6	129.2	131.4
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	84.4	86.8	87.4	88.1	91.4	93.5	98.2	100.0	101.2	104.1	105.7	110.8
452	General merchandise stores	75.3	79.0	83.0	88.5	90.6	92.1	96.9	100.0	105.1	113.0	120.1	124.3
4521	Department stores	84.1	88.3	91.6	95.0	95.1	94.5	98.3	100.0	100.8	104.3	106.5	104.1
4529	Other general merchandise stores	61.5	64.8	69.6	77.9	82.7	87.5	94.5	100.0	113.5	129.6	146.2	162.6
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	68.0	65.4	74.0	80.4	87.8	89.5	95.6	100.0	106.8	107.7	109.2	107.7
4531	Florists	75.2	76.0	85.1	91.4	85.4	83.5	96.1	100.0	101.2	117.3	115.6	121.1
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	62.0	63.5	71.8	77.9	89.2	90.9	93.4	100.0	111.1	114.6	122.0	136.1
4533	Used merchandise stores	80.8	79.0	87.8	88.6	86.9	89.9	96.9	100.0	111.3	105.9	112.6	103.6
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	75.7	65.9	74.5	81.4	90.3	90.6	97.8	100.0	103.6	100.3	97.2	84.4
454	Nonstore retailers	55.3	56.2	62.2	66.5	75.3	80.1	91.5	100.0	113.4	126.6	155.0	161.8
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	43.5	46.7	50.6	58.3	62.9	71.9	84.4	100.0	118.2	141.5	159.8	177.5
4542	Vending machine operators	97.6	95.8	95.1	92.8	94.1	89.3	96.9	100.0	114.1	119.8	131.2	115.0
4543	Direct selling establishments	83.2	80.0	87.4	87.2	99.9	98.4	105.4	100.0	96.7	92.2	110.0	105.5
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation	77.5	78.2	81.4	84.7	90.8	95.3	98.8	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.2	91.9
482111	Line-haul railroads	69.8	75.3	82.3	85.7	88.6	92.0	98.4	100.0	102.1	107.5	115.4	123.1
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	88.5	92.5	97.5	95.6	98.1	95.4	95.7	100.0	99.1	102.1	105.2	103.3
491	U.S. Postal service	96.1	95.8	96.5	99.0	98.5	98.3	96.7	100.0	101.4	102.4	104.9	106.1
	Information												
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	97.2	95.8	95.3	94.9	92.8	93.3	92.8	100.0	105.1	109.4	110.3	107.6
5112	Software publishers	41.3	44.2	61.6	68.5	79.1	83.2	93.7	100.0	115.7	115.5	111.1	109.4
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	113.5	113.0	108.2	107.8	105.8	101.5	100.8	100.0	99.8	102.0	106.5	104.6
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	100.9	101.1	103.2	102.4	106.1	106.3	103.1	100.0	100.6	101.8	103.4	98.2
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	102.1	97.6	99.3	96.8	95.4	98.1	96.2	100.0	100.1	99.4	95.9	91.7
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	65.5	70.8	76.8	81.7	85.8	90.6	97.5	100.0	106.9	114.6	122.3	124.3
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	76.0	73.5	85.6	94.8	97.1	98.3	103.0	100.0	114.2	133.9	138.2	171.6
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	80.7	83.2	83.4	90.2	92.7	95.9	99.1	100.0	98.4	101.5	105.1	102.3
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental	89.8	97.8	104.4	106.1	107.9	101.1	108.9	100.0	102.1	114.4	113.3	113.4
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing	72.2	73.1	70.9	76.2	83.0	91.2	97.1	100.0	104.7	108.8	104.8	102.9
	Professional, scientific, and technical services												
	Advertising agencies	79.8	74.5	86.1	89.5	90.1	88.6	96.5	100.0	94.3	111.2	116.7	118.1
54181	**Accomodation and food services**												
	Traveler accommodations	102.8	100.2	108.7	105.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	100.0	100.3	102.2	107.1	103.2
7211	Food services and drinking places	103.4	102.2	101.6	102.4	101.1	100.9	99.4	100.0	101.3	101.7	104.4	104.9
722	Full-service restaurants	99.7	98.2	97.4	97.8	98.2	96.9	96.5	100.0	100.1	99.4	101.1	101.1
7221	Limited-service eating places	104.0	103.1	102.6	105.7	104.0	105.0	102.5	100.0	102.7	103.5	107.0	109.2
7222	Special food services	107.2	106.8	106.3	103.8	101.1	99.3	97.6	100.0	102.1	106.0	111.7	108.4
7223	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	125.7	121.2	121.4	112.7	102.6	104.5	102.4	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.3	98.1
7224													
	Other services (except public administration)												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	92.8	86.5	90.0	91.2	96.7	102.9	98.9	100.0	105.3	106.6	108.1	109.3
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services	81.6	79.8	85.6	84.3	88.7	92.4	97.1	100.0	102.7	103.7	102.9	107.9
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	96.1	94.3	104.7	100.4	103.6	100.4	97.9	100.0	103.8	100.5	94.4	93.7
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	95.5	93.2	94.9	93.8	95.7	98.9	101.5	100.0	105.0	109.5	114.1	120.7
81292	Photofinishing	117.3	115.6	116.2	123.6	124.9	114.7	103.2	100.0	99.4	106.8	107.4	113.6

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable to the SIC-based data.

48. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

Country	Annual average		2001				2002			
	2001	2002	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States	4.8	5.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9
Canada	6.4	7.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.9
Australia	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1
Japan[1]	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5
France[1]	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9
Germany[1]	8.0	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.6
Italy[2]	9.6	9.1	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0
Sweden[1]	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4
United Kingdom[1]	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1

[1] Preliminary for 2002 for Japan, France, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

[2] Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France and Germany are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959-2002* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Apr. 14, 2003), on the Internet at

http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are also on this site.

49. Annual data: Employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Civilian labor force											
United States	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863
Canada	14,177	14,308	14,400	14,517	14,669	14,958	15,237	15,536	15,789	16,027	16,475
Australia	8,557	8,613	8,771	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,466	9,678	9,817	9,964
Japan	65,040	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,870	66,240
France	24,440	24,480	24,670	24,750	25,000	25,130	25	25,800	26,070	26,350	26,590
Germany	39,010	39,100	39,070	38,980	39,140	39,420	39,750	39,380	39,300	39,460	39,440
Italy	22,910	22,570	22,450	22,460	22,570	22,680	22,960	23,130	23,340	23,540	23,750
Netherlands	6,920	7,010	7,150	7,210	7,300	7,540	7,620	7,760	8,130	8,210	8,400
Sweden	4,520	4,444	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544
United Kingdom	28,336	28,168	28,147	28,151	28,253	28,413	28,469	28,761	28,928	29,053	29,290
Participation rate[1]											
United States	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6
Canada	65.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.0	65.4	65.8	65.9	66.0	66.8
Australia	63.9	63.5	63.9	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.7	64.7	64.7
Japan	63.4	63.3	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8
France	55.6	55.4	55.5	55.4	55.6	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.5	56.8	57
Germany	58.2	57.7	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	57.7	57.4	57.4	57
Italy	47.5	47.9	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	48.3	48.6
Netherlands	57.5	57.9	58.6	58.8	59.2	60.8	61.1	61.9	64.4	64.8	65.8
Sweden	65.7	64.5	63.7	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64
United Kingdom	63.1	62.7	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.6	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9
Employed											
United States	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485
Canada	12,672	12,770	13,027	13,271	13,380	13,705	14,068	14,456	14,827	14,997	15,325
Australia	7,660	7,699	7,942	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,808	9,068	9,157	9,334
Japan	63,620	63,810	63,860	63,890	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,470	62,650
France	22,000	21,710	21,750	21,950	22,040	22,170	22,580	23,070	23,690	24,140	24,280
Germany	36,390	35,990	35,760	35,780	35,640	35,510	36,060	36,040	36,240	36,350	36,040
Italy	21,230	20,270	19,940	19,820	19,920	19,990	20,210	20,460	20,840	21,270	21,580
Netherlands	6,550	6,570	6,660	6,730	6,860	7,160	7,320	7,510	7,910	8,010	8,170
Sweden	4,265	4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310
United Kingdom	25,570	25,242	25,424	25,709	25,953	26,426	26,682	27,037	27,344	27,568	27,770
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7
Canada	58.9	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.1	59.7	60.4	61.3	62.1	61.9	62.4
Australia	57.2	56.8	57.8	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.6	60.4	60.6
Japan	62.0	61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5
France	50.1	49.1	49.0	49.1	49.0	49.0	49.6	50.4	51.4	52.0	52.0
Germany	54.2	53.2	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.8	52.9	52.9	52.2
Italy	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.3	42.9	43.6	44.1
Netherlands	54.5	54.2	54.6	54.9	55.7	57.8	58.7	59.9	62.6	63.2	64.0
Sweden	62.0	58.5	57.6	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7
United Kingdom	57.0	56.2	56.5	57.0	57.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6
Unemployed											
United States	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378
Canada	1,505	1,539	1,373	1,246	1,289	1,252	1,169	1,080	962	1,031	1,150
Australia	897	914	829	739	751	760	721	658	611	661	629
Japan	1,420	1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590
France	2,430	2,770	2,920	2,800	2,970	2,960	2,870	2,740	2,380	2,210	2,310
Germany	2,620	3,110	3,320	3,200	3,510	3,910	3,690	3,330	3,070	3,110	3,400
Italy	1,680	2,300	2,510	2,640	2,650	2,690	2,750	2,670	2,500	2,270	2,160
Netherlands	370	440	490	480	440	370	300	250	220	200	230
Sweden	255	416	426	404	440	445	368	313	260	227	234
United Kingdom	2,762	2,918	2,719	2,442	2,300	1,986	1,786	1,724	1,584	1,486	1,520
Unemployment rate											
United States	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8
Canada	10.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.4	7.0
Australia	10.5	10.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	6.3
Japan	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4
France	9.9	11.3	11.8	11.3	11.9	11.8	11.3	10.6	9.1	8.4	8.7
Germany	6.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.4
Italy	7.3	10.2	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	10.7	9.6	9.1
Netherlands	5.3	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.0	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.7
Sweden	5.6	9.4	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1
United Kingdom	9.7	10.4	9.7	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2

[1] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

[2] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: See notes on the data for information on breaks in series.

For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries*, 1959–2001 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Apr. 14, 2003), on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm**

Dash indicates data are not available.

50. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 12 countries

[1992 = 100]

Item and country	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Output per hour															
United States	–	–	70.5	96.9	97.9	102.1	107.3	113.8	117.0	121.3	126.5	133.7	142.1	142.7	155.9
Canada	37.8	54.9	72.9	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	115.5	122.1	129.3	127.0	130.5
Japan	13.8	37.5	63.2	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.7	135.9	135.9	139.5
Belgium	18.0	32.9	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	108.4	113.2	116.3	125.5	126.9	125.5	130.8	132.6	141.7
Denmark	28.1	49.4	86.2	99.1	99.5	99.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	19.9	39.0	61.6	93.9	97.0	101.0	108.9	114.4	114.7	121.7	127.9	133.0	143.2	148.0	152.1
Germany	29.2	52.0	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.8	109.6	112.3	114.7	120.4	122.0	121.4	127.0	127.8	131.0
Italy	24.6	46.2	78.6	96.6	96.1	101.2	104.8	107.9	108.3	110.3	110.8	110.6	113.6	115.9	114.3
Netherlands	18.8	38.5	69.1	98.7	99.0	102.0	113.1	117.3	119.3	121.4	124.1	127.0	132.7	132.3	133.1
Norway	37.6	59.1	77.9	98.1	98.2	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	106.6	108.9	110.9
Sweden	27.3	52.2	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	117.8	124.5	129.5	141.0	149.5	162.7	175.5	170.3	184.3
United Kingdom	30.0	43.2	54.4	89.2	93.8	103.9	108.5	106.5	105.8	107.7	109.2	114.4	121.9	126.4	127.6
Output															
United States	–	–	75.8	101.6	98.3	103.5	111.1	118.4	121.3	127.9	133.1	139.5	146.1	137.3	139.8
Canada	33.4	58.9	83.6	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	133.9	144.9	159.2	153.6	158.0
Japan	10.7	39.2	60.4	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	109.2	105.5	103.4
Belgium	30.7	57.6	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	105.9	112.7	114.4	114.4	119.9	120.4	121.6
Denmark	44.4	73.9	94.4	102.8	101.5	95.6	105.6	111.6	106.7	115.2	115.7	117.7	122.1	127.5	127.8
France	30.0	57.7	81.6	99.1	99.8	95.7	100.3	104.9	104.6	109.7	115.0	118.7	124.3	128.0	128.1
Germany	41.5	70.9	85.3	99.1	102.3	92.4	95.1	95.2	92.5	95.7	97.7	95.8	100.1	99.9	99.6
Italy	23.0	48.1	84.4	99.4	99.3	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.3	113.7	114.6	113.8
Netherlands	31.9	59.8	76.9	99.0	99.8	97.7	104.5	108.2	108.9	111.6	114.9	117.6	122.8	121.7	119.7
Norway	57.7	91.0	104.9	101.4	99.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	112.8	113.4	112.6
Sweden	45.9	80.7	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.0	131.9	136.4	146.5	158.3	172.5	188.3	183.1	189.3
United Kingdom	67.5	90.2	87.2	105.4	100.1	101.5	106.2	107.8	108.7	110.7	111.4	112.2	114.9	1134.0	109.4
Total hours															
United States	92.1	104.4	107.5	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.6	105.4	105.2	104.4	102.8	96.3	89.7
Canada	88.3	107.1	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	115.9	118.7	123.1	120.9	121.1
Japan	77.8	104.4	95.6	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.4	80.3	77.7	74.2
Belgium	170.7	174.7	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.0	89.8	90.2	91.2	91.7	90.8	85.8
Denmark	157.8	149.5	109.6	103.7	102.1	96.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	140.3	147.8	132.5	105.6	102.9	94.7	92.1	91.7	91.2	90.2	89.9	89.2	86.8	86.5	84.2
Germany	142.3	136.3	110.5	100.1	104.1	90.8	86.8	84.8	80.6	79.5	80.1	78.9	78.8	78.2	76.1
Italy	93.5	104.0	107.4	102.9	103.3	95.4	97.7	99.4	97.3	98.6	99.9	99.8	100.1	98.9	99.5
Netherlands	169.8	155.5	111.2	100.3	100.8	95.8	92.4	92.3	91.2	91.9	92.6	92.6	92.5	91.9	89.9
Norway	153.6	153.9	134.7	103.4	100.8	102.1	105.0	106.6	107.6	112.0	113.7	109.6	105.9	104.1	101.6
Sweden	168.3	154.7	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	99.4	105.9	105.3	103.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.5	102.7
United Kingdom	224.6	208.8	160.5	118.1	106.6	92.7	97.9	101.2	102.8	102.8	101.9	98.1	94.3	89.8	85.7
Compensation per hour															
United States	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	95.6	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	134.3	140.6
Canada	10.0	17.1	47.5	88.3	95.0	102.0	103.7	106.0	107.0	109.3	111.7	115.8	119.6	123.8	126.8
Japan	4.3	16.4	58.5	90.6	96.5	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.6	115.4	114.8	113.7	114.5	122.8
Belgium	5.4	13.7	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	106.1	109.2	111.1	115.2	117.0	118.5	120.6	127.2	136.5
Denmark	3.8	11.1	45.0	92.7	96.0	103.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	4.3	10.5	41.2	90.9	96.4	103.1	106.5	110.4	112.2	111.8	112.7	116.6	123.4	128.2	132.4
Germany	8.1	20.7	53.6	89.4	91.5	106.4	111.8	117.6	123.3	125.7	127.6	130.6	137.4	142.0	145.5
Italy	1.8	5.3	30.4	87.6	94.2	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.2	127.8	132.4	135.6
Netherlands	6.2	19.4	60.5	89.8	94.8	104.5	109.0	112.1	114.4	117.2	122.0	126.0	132.0	138.9	146.0
Norway	4.7	11.8	39.0	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	118.7	125.7	133.0	140.5	148.2	157.2
Sweden	4.1	10.7	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.6	130.3	136.8	143.8	149.2
United Kingdom	2.9	6.1	32.1	82.9	93.8	105.1	108.0	109.5	111.3	116.1	123.1	130.4	137.7	144.2	149.2
Unit labor costs: National currency basis															
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	91.3	92.3	94.1	90.2
Canada	26.4	31.1	65.2	94.6	99.6	96.4	93.6	94.3	97.5	96.2	96.7	94.9	92.5	97.4	97.1
Japan	31.3	43.8	92.6	95.9	97.5	101.0	101.4	97.5	94.0	93.0	95.2	90.6	83.6	84.4	88.0
Belgium	30.1	41.7	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	95.5	91.8	92.2	94.4	92.2	95.9	96.4
Denmark	13.6	22.4	52.2	93.5	96.5	103.7	96.2	96.4	103.2	99.4	102.8	103.7	101.8	101.3	102.1
France	21.7	26.8	67.0	96.8	99.3	102.0	97.8	96.5	97.8	91.9	88.1	87.6	86.2	86.6	87.1
Germany	27.8	39.8	69.4	90.3	93.1	104.5	102.0	104.7	107.5	104.5	104.6	107.6	108.1	111.2	111.1
Italy	7.5	11.9	38.7	90.7	98.0	104.5	101.9	103.2	109.8	111.4	110.3	112.3	112.5	114.2	118.7
Netherlands	32.9	50.4	87.6	91.1	95.7	102.4	96.4	95.6	95.9	96.5	98.3	99.1	99.5	105.0	109.7
Norway	12.6	20.0	50.0	94.2	99.2	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.4	131.9	136.1	141.8
Sweden	15.0	20.6	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	84.7	85.8	89.0	85.8	84.0	80.1	77.9	84.4	80.9
United Kingdom	9.8	14.1	59.0	92.9	99.9	100.6	99.6	102.8	105.2	107.8	112.7	114.0	113.0	114.2	116.9
Unit labor costs: U.S. dollar basis															
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	91.3	92.3	94.1	90.2
Canada	32.9	36.0	67.4	98.0	105.1	90.3	82.8	83.0	86.4	84.0	78.8	77.2	75.3	76.0	74.8
Japan	11.0	15.5	51.8	83.9	91.8	115.3	125.8	131.6	109.5	97.4	92.2	101.0	98.4	88.0	89.1
Belgium	19.4	27.0	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	99.1	82.4	81.6	80.2	67.8	68.4	72.6
Denmark	12.0	18.0	55.9	91.2	91.0	96.5	91.4	104.0	107.5	90.8	92.6	89.5	76.0	73.4	78.2
France	23.4	25.7	83.9	94.1	93.1	95.3	93.4	102.5	101.2	83.3	79.1	75.3	64.2	62.6	66.4
Germany	10.4	17.1	59.6	87.3	87.5	98.7	98.2	114.2	111.6	94.0	92.9	91.5	79.7	79.5	83.9
Italy	14.3	22.3	55.7	93.3	97.3	81.8	77.9	78.0	87.7	80.6	78.2	76.2	66.1	65.1	71.4
Netherlands	15.3	24.5	77.5	87.9	90.0	96.9	93.2	104.8	100.0	87.0	87.2	84.3	73.3	75.0	82.8
Norway	11.0	17.4	62.9	93.6	95.0	89.2	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	93.0	94.0	110.3
Sweden	16.9	23.1	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	64.0	70.0	77.3	65.4	61.5	56.4	49.5	47.6	48.5
United Kingdom	15.6	19.1	77.7	93.8	100.0	85.6	86.3	91.8	93.0	99.9	105.7	104.4	96.9	93.0	99.4

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

51. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]												
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]	2001[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	–	8.8
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	–	4.3
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

51. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 workers[3]												
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]	2001[4]
Nondurable goods:													
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Lost workdays	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food and kindred products:													
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	10.9
Lost workday cases	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.3
Lost workdays	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tobacco products:													
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
Lost workdays	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile mill products:													
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.2
Lost workday cases	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
Lost workdays	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and other textile products:													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper and allied products:													
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.0
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Lost workdays	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing and publishing:													
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lost workdays	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products:													
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Lost workday cases	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Lost workdays	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and coal products:													
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:													
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Lost workdays	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leather and leather products:													
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.7
Lost workday cases	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
Lost workdays	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities													
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
Lost workday cases	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lost workdays	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade													
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.6
Lost workday cases	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lost workdays	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade:													
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade:													
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate													
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lost workday cases	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.7
Lost workdays	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services													
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6
Lost workday cases	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

52. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1997-2002

Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1997-2001 average	2001[2]	2002	
		Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,036	5,915	5,524	100
Transportation incidents	2,593	2,524	2,381	43
Highway incident	1,421	1,409	1,372	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	697	727	635	11
Moving in same direction	126	142	155	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	254	257	202	4
Moving in intersection	148	138	145	3
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment	300	297	326	6
Noncollision incident	369	339	373	7
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	300	273	312	6
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	368	326	322	6
Overturned	202	158	164	3
Aircraft	248	247	192	3
Worker struck by a vehicle	382	383	356	6
Water vehicle	99	90	71	1
Rail vehicle	68	62	64	1
Assaults and violent acts	964	908	840	15
Homicides	709	643	609	11
Shooting	567	509	469	8
Stabbing	64	58	58	1
Other, including bombing	78	76	82	1
Self-inflicted injuries	221	230	199	4
Contact with objects and equipment	995	962	873	16
Struck by object	562	553	506	9
Struck by falling object	352	343	303	5
Struck by flying object	58	60	38	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	290	266	231	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	156	144	110	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	126	122	116	2
Falls	737	810	714	13
Fall to lower level	654	700	634	11
Fall from ladder	111	123	126	2
Fall from roof	155	159	143	3
Fall from scaffold, staging	91	91	87	2
Fall on same level	61	84	63	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	529	499	538	10
Contact with electric current	291	285	289	5
Contact with overhead power lines	134	124	122	2
Contact with temperature extremes	41	35	60	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	106	96	98	2
Inhalation of substances	52	49	49	1
Oxygen deficiency	89	83	90	2
Drowning, submersion	71	59	60	1
Fires and explosions	197	188	165	3
Other events or exposures[3]	21	24	13	–

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

[2] The BLS news release issued Sept. 25, 2002, reported a total of 5,900 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2001. Since then, an additional 15 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2001 to 5,915. Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

[4] Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dash indicates less than 0.5 percent.

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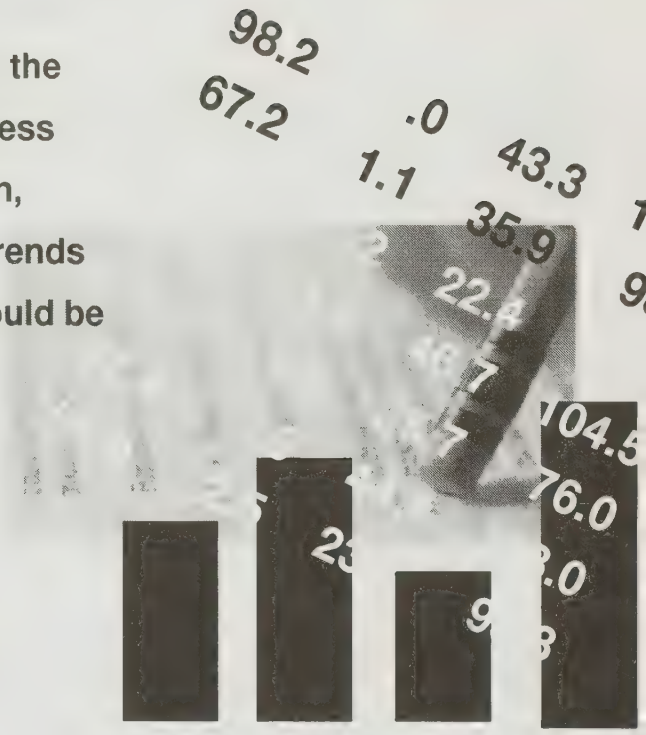

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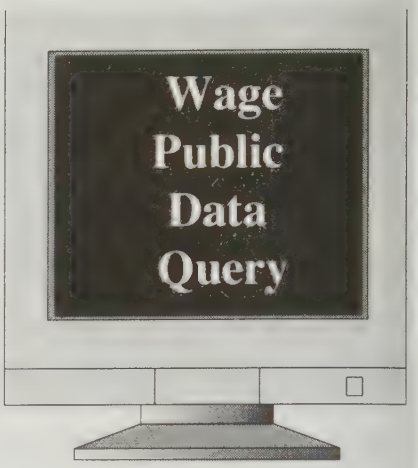

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Mass layoffs	http://www.bls.gov/lau/	mlsinfo@bls.gov
Longitudinal data	http://www.bls.gov/nls/	nls_info@bls.gov
Prices and living conditions		
Consumer price indexes	http://www.bls.gov/cpi/	cpi_info@bls.gov
Producer price indexes)	http://www.bls.gov/ppi/	ppi-info@bls.gov
Import and export price indexes	http://www.bls.gov/mxp/	mxpinfo@bls.gov
Consumer expenditures	http://www.bls.gov/cex/	cexinfo@bls.gov
Compensation and working conditions		
National Compensation Survey:	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Employee benefits	http://www.bls.gov/ebs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Employment cost trends	http://www.bls.gov/ect/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Occupational compensation	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Occupational illnesses, injuries	http://www.bls.gov/iif/	oshstaff@bls.gov
Fatal occupational injuries	http://stats.bls.gov/iif/	cfoistaff@bls.gov
Collective bargaining	http://www.bls.gov/cba/	cbainfo@bls.gov
Productivity		
Labor	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/	dprweb@bls.gov
Industry	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/	dipsweb@bls.gov
Multifactor	http://www.bls.gov/mfp/	dprweb@bls.gov
Projections		
Employment	http://www.bls.gov/emp/	oohinfo@bls.gov
Occupation	http://www.bls.gov/oco/	oohinfo@bls.gov
International	http://www.bls.gov/fls/	flshelp@bls.gov
Regional centers		
Atlanta	http://www.bls.gov/ro4/	BLSinfoAtlanta@bls.gov
Boston	http://www.bls.gov/ro1/	BLSinfoBoston@bls.gov
Chicago	http://www.bls.gov/ro5/	BLSinfoChicago@bls.gov
Dallas	http://www.bls.gov/ro6/	BLSinfoDallas@bls.gov
Kansas City	http://www.bls.gov/ro7/	BLSinfoKansasCity@bls.gov
New York	http://www.bls.gov/ro2/	BLSinfoNY@bls.gov
Philadelphia	http://www.bls.gov/ro3/	BLSinfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov
San Francisco	http://www.bls.gov/ro9/	BLSinfoSF@bls.gov
Other Federal statistical agencies	http://www.fedstats.gov/	

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Schedule of release dates for BLS statistical series

Series	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	MLR tab num
Employment situation	April 2	March	May 7	April	June 4	May	1; 4–
U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes	April 7	March	May 12	April	June 10	May	38–
Producer Price Indexes	April 8	March	May 13	April	June 11	May	2; 35–
Consumer Price indexes	April 14	March	May 14	April	June 15	May	2; 32–
Real earnings	April 14	March	May 14	April	June 15	May	14–16,
Employment Cost Indexes	April 29	1st quarter					13; 25–
Productivity and costs			May 6	1st quarter	June 3	1st quarter	2; 43–